

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 753.—VOL. XXVII.]

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

[TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE
STAMPED, (POST FREE), 6d.

THE MINISTRY.

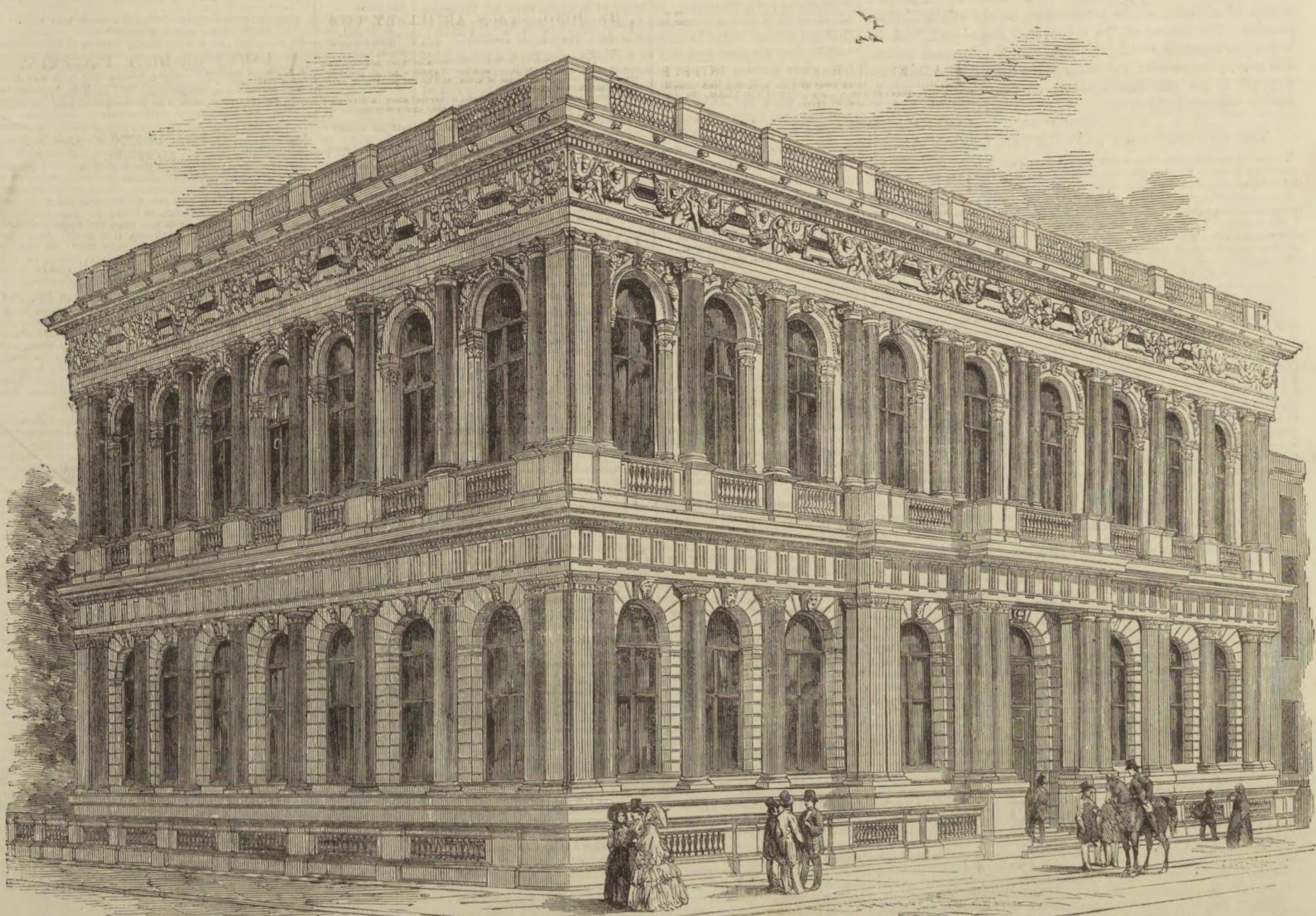
As we last week anticipated, Lord John Russell has ceased to be a member of the Ministry. It does not appear, however, that any sense of his own unfitness—any knowledge or appreciation of the fact that he had outraged the public feeling—led him to resign office. Neither does it appear, from his own explanations or those of Lord Palmerston, that his colleagues were in any way scandalised by his companionship, or conscious of their weakness in having in their councils, while carrying on the war, a man who thought and declared that his country had rejected fair and reasonable proposals of peace. Had there been silence in Parliament and in the press; had public opinion not declared itself in loud and unmistakeable terms against such cravens in council—such palterers with the honour of a great nation; had not such men as Sir Bulwer Lytton on one side of the House, and Mr. Roebuck on the other, spoken bravely out, and called for the deliberate opinion of the Legislature, it is most probable that Lord John Russell would still have been in office. The Ministerial explanations on Monday night show that his colleagues, in spite of his unseemly bewilderment on a plain question of duty, were quite content that he should share their counsels. Nay, more than this; had not several subordinate members of the

Government declared their intention to vote with the Opposition on Sir Bulwer Lytton's motion, it is doubtful whether the Ministerial conscience would have sufficiently awakened to the fact that Lord John Russell had not only damaged himself, but was damaging them. They would have hobbled on with their rotten limb, unconscious that they were lame; and when they stumbled would have blamed the stones against which they fell, and not their own incapacity to run the race. The names of those honest servants will be honourably remembered, although a cry has been raised against them for their insubordination to their chiefs, in daring to speak the truth in a critical emergency. But they have done the State good service, and can afford to despise factious and sectional animosity, and throw back upon Lord John Russell the contempt which he has been pleased to affect towards them.

Let us hope that the country has seen and heard the last of Lord John Russell, as a Minister of State and a leader of the House of Commons. In the House of Peers he may yet find a retreat, at the side of Lord Monteagle, Lord Broughton, and other ex-Ministers. In the cold shadow of his faded glory he may continue to raise his voice on such questions of domestic policy as he has most deeply studied; but from a more active career, and a more responsible position, it is necessary to his own fame, and to his country's welfare and honour, that he should hold, or

be kept aloof. Rich and powerful as England is, she cannot afford to have such men in her councils. There is, however, such a vitality about his vanity; such a pertinacity about his rashness and presumption; and such a hopeless jumble among the Parliamentary parties amongst whom the Queen must look for her Ministers, that Lord John Russell, damaged as he is, may yet emerge from the slough of disgrace into which he has fallen, and aspire to be the leader of Senates and the master of Governments. But, if so, there will indeed be a dearth of statesmanship amongst us; and we shall have to undergo much suffering and humiliation before a new race of statesmen shall arise to vindicate the national honour, so sorely compromised by the effete cripples of our Parliamentary arena, and the national fame, so dimmed in its lustre by the blundering incapacity of pedagogues and pragmatics, by the cowardice of *doctrinaires*, or by the treachery—most dangerous of all treacheries, because the most difficult to be foreseen and averted—that springs from weakness of character and intellect rather than from dishonesty of purpose.

We doubt however, whether Lord John Russell's retirement will be sufficient to restore the confidence which the country once felt in the Administration of Lord Palmerston. The people of all ranks and classes, with the intuition of common sense and honesty, feel that the war is a business which requires the undivided thoughts



THE CARLTON NEW CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and concentrated energies of the whole nation. All other questions sink into insignificance and nothingness before it. Public opinion on this question has been sound and wholesome from the first. There is, and has been, no wavering, no mistake, no faintheartedness anywhere; unless it be among a few Quakers and members of the Legislature, and a few members of the late, and possibly of the present, Ministry. It is on the latter point that the country requires, and must have, still further satisfaction than Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston has condescended to afford. It does not fear Quakers, or individual members of Parliament; but it does fear to see the friends of an illusory and precarious peace in the high places of the Ministry. It lavishes its blood and its treasure, and objects to no sacrifice that shall secure, or help to secure, the signal defeat and humiliation of Russia; not because it hates Russia, or loves war, or indulges in vain and wicked dreams of military glory and aggrandisement, but because it knows there is no hope of peace being durable if it be concluded without the effectual punishment of the Power whose reckless and insatiable ambition keeps the world in a flame. Lord Palmerston may be the very man that the country requires; his colleagues may be all that the most ardent patriotism may desire; and may be destined, as we most earnestly hope they are, to secure, by the defeat of Russia, a peace that shall last for half a century at the least; but the events of the last two years have shaken confidence in them, and in all the public men who have held office during the interval. Nor is this want of confidence surprising, when the mismanagement of the Crimean expedition, under the Government of Lord Aberdeen, and the secession from the present Ministry of no less than four distinguished statesmen, and the causes which led to it, are recalled to the public mind. The Crimean mismanagement was deplorable and disgraceful; but has been stopped, if not remedied; but what shall stop the discouragement and the disgust that are excited, when men, once so trusted as Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, and, greater and more trusted than all of these, Lord John Russell, prove out of their own mouths that, when they were Ministers charged with the conduct of a great war, they disapproved of its continuance? Lord Palmerston must be made to speak out, not with rant and undignified passion, as on Monday night; but with the calm dignity befitting the occasion; and the Parliament, before the close of the Session, must give the whole Ministry the opportunity of setting itself right with the people. It is useless to conceal the fact that great distrust prevails, and that though Lord Palmerston may be whitewashed by factions who dislike each other, but who dislike with greater intensity the prospect of a dissolution of Parliament, he will not be absolved by the country, until some satisfactory assurance be given that, with Lord John Russell, the last of the cravens and wavers has been ejected from the councils of the Sovereign. The public mind must be satisfactorily assured that no secret pro-Russian and pro-Austrian directs in any Ministerial function the conduct of one of the greatest and most momentous wars ever waged by any nation in ancient or modern times. A change of Ministry and a dissolution of Parliament would doubtless be inconvenient; but neither of them is so mighty an evil as to make the country prefer dishonour to the annoyance and evil of the change. The worst and most pernicious of all evils, at the present time, is the evil of divided councils. The honour of the nation is at stake—and, with its honour, its existence as a leading Power in the European system. The country knows this; and heavy is the responsibility, and condign will be the punishment, of any Ministry that shall not be equally well convinced of it.

THE CARLTON NEW CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.

NEARLY two centuries have rolled away since the date of Pall-mall becoming a locality for club-houses. There is no street in London which has been more celebrated for its taverns, whereat clubs were held before the members built for themselves a local habitation which has been properly enough named a club-house. Pepys, under the 26th of July, 1660, says:—"We went to Woods' at the Bell-Mell (our old house for clubbing), and there spent till ten at night." This is, as Mr. Cunningham observes, one of the earliest uses of the word "clubbing" in its modern signification. The oldest existing mansion in Pall-mall used by a club, we believe, to be No. 86, the Ordnance-office, originally built for Edward, Duke of York, brother of George III., and subsequently a subscription club-house, called the Albion Hotel. (See "Curiosities of London," page 577).

Here, upon what Captain Morris called "the sweet shady side of Pall-mall," has been erected a range of club palaces, which, from their grandeur of design and richness of ornamentation, have given the street a patrician air. Here, westward of the Reform Club-house, is nearly completed a magnificent new mansion for the Carlton Club. This is strictly a political club, and was founded by the late Duke of Wellington and a few of his political friends, in 1831 (a year of stormy politics), when the Club first met in Charles-street, St. James's. Next year it removed to Lord Kensington's house in Carlton-gardens; and, in 1836, Sir Robert Smirke built for the Club a new house, of poor Grecian design; to which, in 1846, an addition was made by Mr. Sydney Smirke. Eight years later the original Club-house was taken down, and to the new wing, built by Mr. Smirke, he has added a centre and another wing, the entire design presenting a facade of 130 feet. While the first Club-house remained untouched by the side of the finished portion of its successor, it strongly exemplified the revolution which in a few years had taken place in architectural taste, "from the affectation of Grecism to the adoption of highly florid Italianism."

The new building, as we now see it, completed externally, is, with some few variations, a facsimile of Sansovino's Library of St. Mark, at Venice; "a work," observes a judicious critic in "Weale's London," "whose celebrity converts into admiration the censure that this imitation of it would, were it an original composition, else incur for the monstrosity of its proportions, and violation of all orthodoxy and rule: nothing less monstrous, in fact, can the Ionic, or upper order, be pronounced, if it be tested by ordinary rules, especially as it is considerably more ponderous than that of the Doric order below." Another architectural critic condemns this adaptation of Sansovino's work as "not creditable to English art, or even politic as to intended effect. Some of the best features are omitted in the copy, and, of course, any defects that there are become doubly reprehensible in the work of a copyist."

In the Club-house facade, Sansovino's design is extended to nine intercolumns, or compartments, instead of three, and broken into three divisions, each having three windows on a floor. The centre division is made wider than the other two, by the columns being there coupled. One unavoidable deviation from the original is that, instead of forming an open arcade below, the arches on the ground floor, or Doric order, are filled in with windows the same as in the upper order—an alteration requisite to adapt the design to its new purpose. In the original, both orders are nearly alike rich in their ornamentation; here, in the Doric frieze, the metopes, sculptures, the moulded archivolts of the arcades, and the spandril figures, are omitted. The slightly-projecting portico is also a departure from the original design. The shafts of the columns and pilasters are of polished Peterhead granite. The carving throughout has been executed by Mr. John Thomas, and is remarkable for its bold and rich character.

We have engraved the entrance-front of the Club-house in Pall-mall, and the flank. In the garden-front pilasters take the place of columns in the front and flank, and are of the same material—polished Peterhead granite.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

An old saying bids us not holla till we are out of the wood. Ten days ago we were rejoicing over the arrival of summer, basking in the sunshine, despising our umbrellas, altogether bearing ourselves with that absurd security that mankind or womankind is so extremely inclined to adopt when it finds itself endowed with a little prosperity. Now our experience might have proved to us that all this was very ridiculous; that summer now-a-days has no season residence anywhere; that railways and other travelling accommodations have given her a love of gadding; and that, like the rest of the world, she likes to go about wherever there is a chance of seeing anything new. Accordingly, no sooner does London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin welcome her, rejoice in her arrival, sing her praises, prepare fêtes in her honour, then, laughing in her sleeve, the *capricieuse* packs her portmanteau, and is off, leaving her adorers to cast off their *habits de fête*, and to resume cloaks and caoutchoucs, paletots and parapluies. At present she has left us as a substitute a sort of cross between March and April. Like the weather in the vocabulary books, *il tonne, il pleut, il fait beau, il fait froid, il fait du vent, il fait chaud*, all in the course of the twenty-four hours—a state of things which requires those who venture forth to brave the elements to adopt a style of costume like that made use of by the riders in circuses, where, at a moment's notice, the unfastening of a button, the untangling of a string, suddenly presents the individual in a new individuality suited to the circumstances and occasions, and the Odalisque becomes a Cossack, the Esquimaux emerges an Egyptian, accordingly as wintry winds or summer sunshine gains a momentary pre-eminence.

But enough, dear reader, of *la pluie et le beau temps*: let us see if we cannot find somewhat in the sayings and doings of this "Petit Paris près, St. Denis" to entertain you with. Permit us to announce to you, that to greet our Queen, a fête—*mais une fête royale, impériale, merveilleuse, mirabolante—une fête enfin, comme il n'y en a pas*—is to be given at Versailles: fire and water are to do their best; the park is to be illuminated à la Louis XI.; *les grandes eaux* are to play:—nothing, in short, that can be done to give éclat and splendour to this fête of fêtes is to be spared. Visitors, take your tickets; in other words, secure your lodgings, or, what with the Exhibition and the Queen's visit, your chance of obtaining them later will be of the slenderest.

Apropos of the fête of the 15th, it is said that, contrary to the usual custom, no decorations will be distributed, all the orders being reserved for the Eastern army,

The most strenuous exertions are being made at the Grand Opéra to get ready the "Santa Clara," the opera of Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, that the Queen may be present at the first representation of the work of her illustrious relative.

The Exhibition is complete. Among the last arrivals are the productions of Spain, Portugal, Rome, Tunis, and Turkey. The last is among the most singular, and in some points interesting, of all the collections, from the curious mixture of magnificence and inutility, of splendour and barbarism, it presents. Every article—arms, costumes, furniture, stufs, implements, musical instruments—all are exactly as they were represented in pictures and descriptions of centuries ago. Among the French productions we should certainly say the specimens of Sévres china and the tapestries of the Gobelins and Beauvais hold the first rank; anything more beautiful or artistic than these it is impossible to conceive. Among the most curious, and certainly about the most horrible, stall, is in the Gallery on the Quai. It is that of Dr. Auzoux. Fancy the shop of a butcher in the Cannibal Islands, where they hang up men instead of mutton! The visitor, horrified, is about to fly; nevertheless, he will, as he is there, take another look first. He peers fearfully; the thing has an awful fascination: he tuans to it again, when lo! the corpse on which he is gazing is whipped down from its hook, and the anthropophagical butcher begins to dismember it! The visitor trembles. He expects that the next stall will be a kitchen; the next, a banqueting-hall, where perhaps he may perchance—the idea is too fearful! He begins to feel sick at the notion of how he may be made to "sup full of horrors," when lo! to his infinite relief, he discovers that the ghastly corses are but images of humanity—anatomical dolls, which are taken to pieces and put together again at will.

It is said that at the conclusion of her present engagement at the Opéra Madlle. Crivelli purposes quitting the stage. A matrimonial project is supposed to be the incentive to this resolution. The *entrée* of Roger and Alboni, in the "Prophète," has had a splendid success. At the Palais Royal a vaudeville in one act, entitled "English Spoken," is becoming highly popular; it is extremely amusing, and played with all the *verve* of that most comical company. The Porte St. Martin is producing this week a drama in *twenty-seven tableaux*, named "Paris;" and a three-act comedy, "Le Mariage d'Olympe, by Emile Augier—a piece which resembles Madame George Sands' "Mariage de Victorine" as little as can well be imagined. One of the great attractions of the moment consists in the night fêtes at the Jardin d'Hiver, which are highly effective, and remarkably well attended.

AMERICA.

The mail-steamer *Asia*, which left New York on the 3rd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning.

The despatches from Washington, though brief, are interesting. Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land-office, received his dismissal on the 27th, and immediately evacuated his post. His successor will probably be ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio. It had been reported that Secretary McClelland would resign in the event of Wilson's dismissal, and a score or two of expectants were eagerly waiting to have their anticipations fulfilled.

The difficulty between the United States Government and France, arising out of the arrest of M. Dillon at San Francisco, is assuming rather a troublesome character, having recently formed the subject of a lengthy correspondence between Mr. Mason, the Minister at Paris, and Count Walewski, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The French Government, it seems, still insists upon satisfaction for the arrest of Mr. Consul Dillon, in the shape of a salute of a hundred guns in honour of his flag. The *New York Herald* states the circumstances that gave rise to this demand to be as follows:—"It will be recollect that when that dashing adventurer, the Count Raouset de Boulbon, meditated his expedition into Sonora, for the purpose, in fact, of planting a French colony there, and thus establishing a foothold for French interests in South America, he openly enlisted men in San Francisco to put a stop to these unlawful proceedings, it was found necessary to summon the French Consul before the tribunal charged with the investigation of the matter. M. Dillon refused to attend, pleading that, by the consular treaty existing between the two countries, he was exempted from being called as a witness before the American courts. Judge Hoffman, before whom the question of exemption was argued, decided that the Constitution allowed no such rights to any foreigner, whatever might be his functions, and issued a warrant to compel the attendance of the Consul. M. Dillon was accordingly arrested and brought before the Judge; but, persisting in his refusal to give evidence, the matter was referred to the Government at Washington for its decision. In the meanwhile M. Dillon struck his flag, and wrote home to France a statement of the facts. Mr. Marcy, upon a review of the circumstances, decided that Judge Hoffman had exceeded his powers, and ordered the Consul to be set free. This did not, however, satisfy the French Government, which demanded in addition that a salute should be fired in honour of his flag. Mr. Secretary Marcy took shelter behind constitutional grounds. The reply of the French Go-

vernment was that it had nothing to do with the American Constitution; that a treaty existed between the two countries which protected the persons of French agents from arrest; and that it had a right to demand redress for the violation of the conditions of that treaty. In this position the question has remained up to the present time. The French Government still insists upon its original demand, and the object of the correspondence between Count Walewski and Mr. Mason is to bring the matter to some immediate decision. The President, General Davis, and some other members of the Administration, are said to be opposed to any concession; whilst Mr. Secretary Marcy is in favour of it, resting his opinion on the precedent established in the case of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, when his house was sacked by a mob after the slaughter at Atares. In that instance, orders were given by Mr. Webster that the Consul's flags should be saluted when rehoisted."

The meeting of the Know-Nothing State Council of Massachusetts, at Boston, on the 28th, was attended by about 300 delegates. The course of the seceders from the Philadelphia Convention was approved of heartily, and a platform of principles identical with that reported by the minority of the National Convention was adopted. The Maine State Temperance Convention adjourned on the 27th, after a two days' session. It was fully attended, and the resolutions adopted were of the most ultra-politico temperance character. The speakers strongly supported Neal Dow in his conduct at the Portland riot. The regular democracy of Maine have formally come out in opposition to the prohibitory law, and consequently the speakers mainly directed their efforts against the only organised opponents to the law in the State.

Upwards of 10,000 persons attended a meeting for opposing the new prohibitory Liquor Law, in the Park, at New York. All the speakers denounced the law as fanatical, unconstitutional, and totally inadequate to promote the cause of temperance or other useful purpose; while, on the other hand, it would destroy millions' worth of property, and blast the prospects of their fellow-citizens. They passed resolutions accordingly.

A movement in North Carolina is soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State, to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children, and to repeal the laws prohibiting the education of slaves. It is said that the main features of the movement have been adopted in practice during many years by all classes in the South, and the effect has been so salutary that it is now deemed expedient to incorporate the system into a legal form and to make it as universal as possible.

In the United States' Circuit Court at Boston, Judge Curtis has decided, in the case of the brig *Porpoise*, that a vessel which had acted as a tender to slavers, and had carried merchandise which was used for the purchase of slaves, and had otherwise aided in slave transportation, although she had not actually a single slave on board, was guilty of being engaged in the slave trade within the meaning of the statute. The brig was consequently declared forfeited.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 19.

Month and Day, at 9 A.M.	Correspond- ing Reading of Barometer Inches.	Thermometer.			Departure of Tempera- ture from the Day. Average.	Degree of Humidi- ty.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Reading.				
July 13	29.919	78°7	56°0	66°8	+ 4°8	84	S.W.	0.00
" 14	29.785	78°0	58°5	67°6	+ 5°5	83	S.W.	0.01
" 15	29.899	78°2	55°0	63°0	+ 0°9	82	S.W.	0.00
" 16	29.556	72°0	54°9	59°5	- 2°6	99	W.	0.66
" 17	29.518	67°2	48°0	56°8	- 5°3	86	W.	0.00
" 18	29.701	74°3	52°5	61°3	- 0°7	83	W.	0.00
" 19	29.610	62°1	52°1	55°9	- 6°0	88	S.	0.33

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign - below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.92 in. at the beginning of the week to 29.78 in. by the 14th; increased to 29.90 in. by the 15th; decreased to 29.44 in. by the 16th; increased to 29.71 in. by the 18th; and decreased to 29.55 in. by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.704 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 61.6°—being 0.5° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 30.7°, being the difference between the highest reading, 78°7, on the 13th, and the lowest, 48°, on the 17th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 18.3°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of one inch.

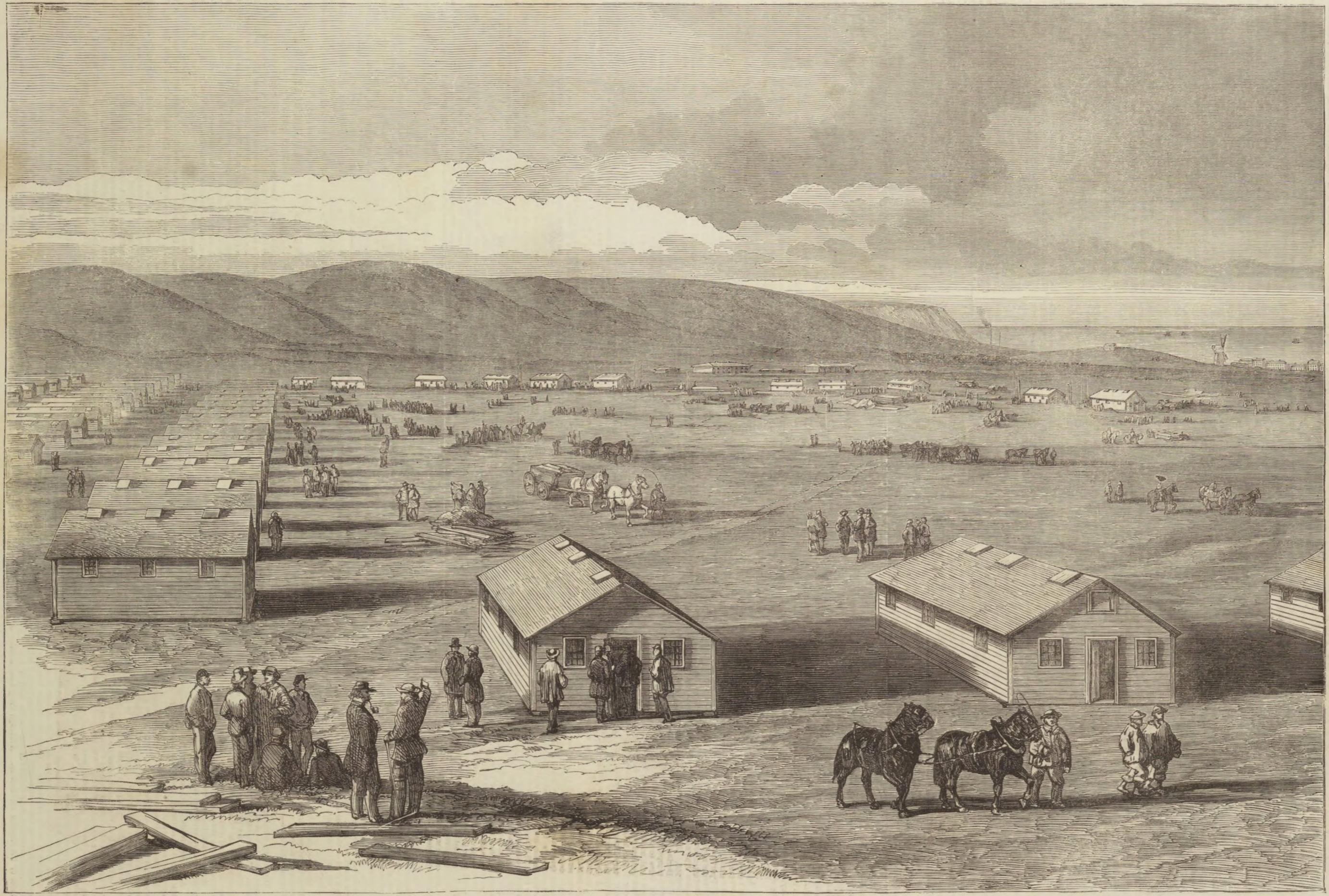
The Weather.—On Saturday, at 6 a.m., many flashes of lightning were seen, and peals of thunder were heard, but no thunderstorm was experienced here; although at the west of London there was a heavy thunderstorm, and rain fell heavily. The temperature, which in the two preceding weeks had been above the average, declined on Monday below the average.

Rain fell heavily on the 16th, and was accompanied by thunder on the 19th.

Lewisham, 20th July, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.
HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 1370 children were registered within the week ending July 14: 679 were boys, and 691 girls. The average number for the same week, from the registers of the preceding ten years, is 1296. The deaths registered within the same space and term were 941—namely, 515 males and 426 females. The average number derived from ten years' observation, for the twenty-eighth week of the year, corrected for increase of population, is 1049; so that the result of the comparison is that 198 persons died less than the expected number, exhibiting a result as favourable as was shown last week. By reference to our weekly Meteorological Table it will be seen that the mean temperature of the air in those two weeks has been from 10 deg. to 11 deg. higher than in weeks immediately preceding, although but little in excess of its average value. There is no epidemic at present prevailing.

DOWNING-STREET BROKEN DOWN.—From a report of Mr. Pennethorne, the architect, just printed in a Blue-book, it appears that the buildings in Downing-street and square are in a very dilapidated condition. Their foundations are upon peat, and every one of them has settled considerably: all the heavy chimneys have sunk, and the walls having been shaken and split by the chimneys, they are not susceptible of alteration nor worthy of repair. The Foreign-office is "popped or tied up" in various parts; the



THE CAMP AT SHORNCLIFFE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



INVALIDED SOLDIERS IN THE GARDEN OF FORT PITT, CHATHAM.

HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTION OF THE WOUNDED TROOPS AT CHATHAM.

This very interesting visit of sympathy was recorded in our Journal of the 23rd ult.—the date of the visit being the 19th. The Queen was received by Colonel Eden, commanding the garrison. Her Majesty and Prince Albert first visited Fort Pitt. The whole of the wounded troops who were in a condition to leave their beds were drawn up in two lines on the lawn of the hospital, each man having a card containing the particulars of his name, age, corps, where wounded, and the nature of his wounds. Her Majesty passed along the front of each line, inspecting each man, and occasionally addressing kind observations to those who particularly attracted her notice. Dr. Perry, one of the medical staff of the hospital, drew her Majesty's attention to any cases of particular interest.

The number of patients in Fort Pitt was upwards of 200, the whole of whom her Majesty inspected. During her Majesty's inspection of the wounded troops, she frequently stopped to ask questions relative to particular cases of Dr. Perry and Dr. Dartnell, and, on the conclusion of the inspection, expressed her general approval to Dr. Dartnell.

Her Majesty and the Prince then went to the Military Hospital at Brompton. Many of the patients in this hospital had but recently returned from the Crimea, some of them suffering from frost-bite. About 240 of them were drawn up, of some of whom her Majesty made inquiries as to their wounds, length of service, &c., and all were much pleased with the condescension and kindness exhibited towards them. The Queen and Prince Albert then visited the invalids at St. Mary's Hospital, and thence proceeded to the Strood station on their return to town.

Her Majesty was so much interested with the Crimean heroes whom she saw at the Chatham Hospitals during her recent visit, that she desired a photographic artist to take portraits and groups of those who had distinguished themselves, or who were of particular note-worthiness for their wounds. The first group, which we have engraved, is of a large party of invalids on the lawn in the gardens of Fort Pitt. The men were mostly dressed in the grey hospital-coat and cap. They seemed to be very cheerful, notwithstanding the severity of their wounds, and we could not but remark that the happiest of all were the men who had lost a leg!

The two lower Engravings are of groups before the Hospital Barracks at Brompton. Some of these men have let their beards grow to such a size that they might easily be mistaken for foreigners were it not for their honest British faces. We could tell, however, by most unmistakable evidence to our ears, that many of them are from the far North and from the Green Isle. The men here are dressed in the same costume as those at Fort Pitt, and seem equally contented.

In the centre of the page is a portrait of Corporal Courtenay, of the 44th. This valiant fellow, after having passed unscathed through the fires of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava, was shot with seven bullets in an attack on the Russian rifle pits before Sebastopol. One bullet knocked out his right eye, another ball lodged and still remains just under his forehead, and the scar of a third may be traced on his left temple. Courtenay, who is now among the convalescents at the Casemates at St. Mary's, was particularly noticed by her Majesty, and is not a little proud of the honour. He suffers scarcely any pain, and is quite ready to tell of his "hair-breadth escapes," and to "show how fields were won."

We must not forget to mention that the photographs from which, by her Majesty's permission, we have engraved these pictures, were executed by Mr. Joseph Cundall, of the firm of Cundall and Howlett, Photographic Institution, New Bond-street.

A characteristic anecdote of her Majesty is related in the *Dover Telegraph*:

The Queen, while walking on the balcony of St. Mary's Barracks, looking down some twenty feet, observed one or two wounded men walking leisurely below: she immediately observed to the Commandant, Colonel Eden, "There is a man I have not seen; there is another, and there is a third." So firm was the impression of the Commandant that her Majesty had seen them, that he said, "Please your Majesty, I think, indeed, you have." Her Majesty replied, "No, I certainly have not." Colonel Eden immediately asked the men if they were not paraded before her Majesty? They replied, "No, Sir." The Colonel asked why they were not there. "Because, Sir, we have this afternoon arrived from the East, and received no orders." Her Majesty thereupon observed, "I thought I had not seen them." These fresh arrivals were immediately paraded for Royal inspection.



CORPORAL COURTENAY, OF THE 44TH.



INVALIDED SOLDIERS BEFORE THE HOSPITAL BARRACKS AT BROMPTON.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 22.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
 MONDAY, 23.—Gibraltar taken by Sir G. Rooke, 1704.
 TUESDAY, 24.—Insurance Offices established in London, 1700.
 WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. James. Duchess of Cambridge born, 1795.
 THURSDAY, 26.—St. Anne.
 FRIDAY, 27.—Marshal Turenne died, 1765.
 SATURDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m	A m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m
7 2	7 22	7 48	8 12	8 45	9 19	9 52
					10 25	11 3
					11 40	Tide
					No	10 13
					10 44	1 12

Now ready, bound in cloth, gilt,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
VOL. XXV.—from JANUARY to JUNE, 1855—
Containing upwards of 600 SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS; including a large Number of Scenes from the War, from Original Sketches, by the Artists of this Journal at the seat of operations, as well as by Naval and Military Correspondents.—Office, 198, Strand.

Covers for binding the Volumes are likewise ready.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR.

We have received from our Artists and Correspondents in the Baltic and the Black Sea, and before Sebastopol, the following Sketches, which will be engraved with great care, and appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next week:—

The Funeral Procession of Lord Raglan .. .	By C. Guys.
The Funeral—Embarkation at Kazatch Bay .. .	E. A. Goodall.
The First Shot and Shell lodged in Cronstadt .. .	J. W. Carmichael.
Burning of Thirty Russian Vessels near Nystad .. .	J. W. Carmichael.
Portraits of the ships <i>Cesar</i> and <i>Weasel</i> .. .	J. W. Carmichael.
The <i>Belleisle</i> Hospital Ship .. .	J. W. Carmichael.
The Tolboukin Lighthouse .. .	J. W. Carmichael.
The Nile at General Quarters .. .	J. W. Carmichael.
The Commissariat Camp, Balaclava .. .	E. A. Goodall.
Turkish Batteries and Woronzow Road .. .	C. Guys.
New Hospital, Balaclava .. .	C. Guys.

And other Illustrations of the War.

ALSO,

The Dunmow Flitch of Bacon Custom, One Hundred Years since.
 Presentation of the Dunmow Flitch, on Thursday last.
 Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Carlisle; several Illustrations. &c., &c.

* * * The greatly increased demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in consequence of its enlarged size and reduction of price, renders it necessary that orders should be given several days prior to the date of publication to ensure punctual delivery.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Publishes a Stamped Edition. The stamp must be folded outside; and this will frank the paper throughout the United Kingdom for fifteen days. Should any difficulty be found in procuring the stamped edition, it will be forwarded on application direct from the Office.

The Unstamped Edition cannot be forwarded by post except on the terms of the Treasury Minute for the Conveyance of Books and Printed Matter.

Both Editions contain Two Large Sheets every week. Unstamped, Fivepence; Stamped, Sixpence.

To ADVERTISERS.—All Advertisements must be sent direct to the Office, 198, Strand. No connection with any person or persons as Agents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

In the absence of any single event of great importance, the narrative of the war is naturally fragmentary, and composed of details which are only connected by their common relation to the good cause. From the grand scene of action, before Sebastopol, we only learn that tremendous preparations were still in progress, and that they were not so far advanced that the time for commencing another attack could be fixed, but speculation assigned a day which would fall about the termination of the present week. The Russians had certainly received reinforcements. There is, however, nothing as yet to confirm the startling statement which an Opposition organ has put forth that General Luders and Grabbe—the former with 80,000, and the latter with 60,000, men—were advancing by forced marches to the relief of Sebastopol. It was stated that this information had been forwarded by the Court of St. Petersburg to that of Berlin, in order, of course, to strengthen the Cossack tone of the latter Court; and King Clicquot was apprised, for his still greater comfort and consolation, that the effective army of Russia now amounts to 650,000 men. These assertions look very terrible upon paper; but there is such a thing as a foolishly overrating as well as foolishly underrating the power of an enemy; and whereas the blunder of the early part of the war was the latter absurdity, there is now some reason to comprehend a discouraging lapse into the other folly. It is by no means unlikely that St. Petersburg should send to Berlin the most highly-coloured accounts of Russian resources; it is not even out of the cards that, in his extreme *finesse*, the good King Frederick William may have desired to receive such accounts, in order to provide matter for some more plausible and sophistical state protests against being called on to vindicate the honour of his people. That the Russian army has late been greatly increased, numerically, is also patent to Europe; but the barbarous levies which have torn old men and boys from their homes to stagger under the musket do not constitute "effective" forces; and the theatrical expedient resorted to at Sebastopol, of picking stalwart men to be paraded when flags of truce are in use, and substituting these for the soldiery who had usually occupied certain positions, shows that the Russian Generals are disinclined to submit their ranks to the critical inspection of shrewd English and French officers. But, finally, if certain reinforcements (which have no doubt been sent down to pick their way over the remains of other thousands who have perished by cold, starvation, and fatigue, in trying to struggle to the Crimea) have not been magnified into relieving armies, and these other Generals are coming up, there is but one way for them to come; and the united armies of the Allies are now large enough to detach strength enough to fight a battle in the field, and to retain strength enough to bombard the stronghold. The news is pro-

bably so nearly false as not to represent the existing state of things; but, if true, the Allies are prepared to deal with the new situation.

Meantime, deserters say that food is falling short in the town and in the Russian ships, and that that rations are being diminished; and, if this be true, Gortschakoff literally reckoned without his host in making light of the destruction of the Azof granaries. The same informant states that all the inhabitants of Sebastopol have received orders to be ready to leave it at two hours' notice. Of course, due allowance must be made both for the *animus* and the ignorance of the deserter; but it is evident that the enemy is being reduced to extremities—a fact which he will most probably endeavour to conceal by demonstrations of desperate audacity. His repeated sorties from the Malakoff against the French are proofs of his desperate condition; and their gallant and signal repulse, no less than three times, affords equally convincing proof of the steady valour of the Allies.

The Baltic fleet is taking vengeance, by instalments, for Hango. Svartholm (an important port, which could mount 122 guns, and had casemated barracks for 1000 men) has been destroyed, with Lovisa, the town it protected. When the authorities, called upon to surrender, demurred that the demand was unaccompanied by a flag of truce, Captain Yelverton most properly replied—that, after Hango, Russians had no right to such a guarantee. The fort of Kotka has been blown up, and forty-seven ships near Nystad have been destroyed. And an interesting incident has occurred at Cronstadt, where the great ships maintain their watch. Admiral Dundas has discovered a long range, and has thrown the first shots into the island of Cronstadt itself, from a distance of nearly three miles. This result was obtained by swinging a 32-pounder at an angle of 45—apparently a simple process, now that it is found out. The Russians have not yet attained it, and the gallant Admiral will no doubt have taken advantage of his discovery. Some other operations induce our naval correspondents to think that an attack upon the supposed impregnable Cronstadt is not unlikely. The presence of the fleets is declared by Russian organs to be "completely ruinous to commerce." Two floating batteries are now ready to be sent to the Baltic.

The living are not so busy but that they can afford time to render honour to the dead. The order of the day in which General Pelissier announces to the French army the death of Lord Raglan is an eloquent and touching tribute. After briefly alluding to the event itself, General Pelissier proceeds—"Those who have known Lord Raglan—who have known the history of his life, so noble, so pure, so full of patriotic services—those who were witnesses of his intrepidity in the days of Alma and Inkermann—who can recall the calm and stoical grandeur of his character throughout this rough and memorable campaign—in a word, all men with hearts will deplore the loss of such a man. The sentiments which the General-in-Chief here expresses will be those of the entire army. He himself is shocked by this unlooked-for blow. The general grief is increased with him in finding himself for ever separated from a companion in arms whose cordial spirit he loved, whose virtues he admired, and with whom he always found loyal and affectionate concurrence." The remains of Lord Raglan are not to repose with those of the thousands of brave men whose glory and whose death he shared, but will be laid in his family grave at home. The *Caradoc* will land the body at Bristol, whence, with due honours, it will be borne to its last resting-place. There was a rumour that Prince Albert would attend the obsequies of his brother Field Marshal, but the statement appears to have been unwarranted. It is not decreed that at the funeral of our lost soldier, whose "ancient classic heroism" was recorded by his colleagues, the ancient classic honour—the image of the captured city—should be carried in triumph; but he has nobly earned the right to have his tomb inscribed with its name, in memory of the most terrible siege of modern history, considering the disadvantages under which it was conducted by the departed chief. *Placida compostus pace quiescat!*

LORD PALMERSTON has correct notions on the uses and functions of a national Post-office. In reply to a question from Mr. Moffatt, on Monday night, his Lordship said "that the Post-office was to a certain degree, no doubt, an office of revenue, inasmuch as the Post-office service produced a certain amount of revenue, though not to any important extent; but he considered that the collection of revenue by the Post-office was rather incidental than an essential function, and that the Post-office was an administrative department of the Government rather than one for the collection of revenue. It was the opinion of those who had most studied the matter that the main object of the Post-office was, *not to collect revenue, but to effect an easy, ready, and cheap transmission for correspondence, for the convenience of the public and the promotion of the commercial interests of the country.*"

His Lordship might have added, that for the convenience of the commercial interests of the country, and as a great means of social education and improvement, the expeditious and cheap conveyance of newspapers was equally important. The fact is appreciated in Canada, if not in the mother country; for the Canadians are so firmly convinced of it that they are not contented with transmitting newspapers cheaply, but have undertaken to convey them gratuitously to every part of the colony. We are glad to see that Lord Palmerston's views on the subject are so sound and statesmanlike, and wish that the subordinate officers of the Post-office, and especially Mr. Rowland Hill, could be made to entertain opinions equally comprehensive and reasonable. But we regret to observe a narrowness of mind in Mr. Rowland Hill, in reference to the functions of the Post-office, and more especially with regard to the transmission of newspapers, which is surprising in a person of his general attainments and undoubted public services. To Mr. Rowland Hill it must never be forgotten that we owe that great Social Reform—the Penny Post. But Mr. Hill—who, when not a functionary, was a most admirable servant of the people—has been spoiled, we are afraid, by his contact with officialism, and bids fair to degenerate, unless public opinion set him right, into as arrant a devotee of red tape as ever yawned over a newspaper in Downing-street, or was saucy to a deputation in Whitehall. No sooner had the Legislature abolished the compulsory newspaper

stamp, than Mr. Rowland Hill devised measures of repression against newspapers, which have already had the effect of preventing their usual circulation in the Colonies, and of very greatly limiting their circulation at home. As shown by Sir Cusack Roney, in his very proper and convincing letter to the Secretary of the Post-office, published in the *Times*, every British colony which, before the passing of the Newspaper-stamp Abolition Bill enjoyed exemption from newspaper postal rates, has been subjected to a rate of one penny for each newspaper (in addition to the Somerset-house penny stamp); and in the case of Canada to a rate of twopence. This penny and twopenny rate must be prepaid in England. The consequence has been that very great dissatisfaction has been excited, and that still more will be felt; that many tons of newspapers are lying in the Post-office, and will not be forwarded; that our colonists will, to a large extent, be deprived of what is to them a luxury of life, and a necessary of civilisation—the English newspapers; and that their friends in England will be taxed, without the consent of Parliament, to a serious extent, if they wish by means of newspapers to communicate with the Colonies, with which they have so many relations of business as well as of affection.

Nor is this the only point. This Journal, if stamped with the penny stamp at Somerset-house in the usual way, can be posted free, and reposted every day for fifteen days; and by this means be circulated to every part of the country. This is a privilege for which we are grateful. We took it upon ourselves, however, to submit to the authorities of the Post-office that it would be a great convenience if our unstamped copies could, for the sum of one penny, paid by a postage-stamp or Queen's head affixed to the cover, be transmitted once through the Post-office, and forwarded to Lord Canning a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 23rd ultimo, containing an article in which we detailed our views upon the subject, and a letter directing his Lordship's attention to it. The following is the reply with which we have been favoured:—

General Post-office, 7th July, 1855.

Sir,—Having submitted to the Postmaster-General your letter of the 23rd ultimo, together with a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by which it was accompanied, I am directed to acquaint you that Lord Canning is unable to admit that it shows any just ground of complaint.

You state that, but for the issue of the Treasury Warrant, which has extended the facilities previously existing for the distribution of printed matter in general, the new regulations applicable to newspapers would have been satisfactory. But the Treasury Warrant, of which you complain, in no way diminishes the facilities attached to newspapers, and consequently deprives you of no advantage which you had previously enjoyed.

Moreover, although you have lost no advantage, others have undoubtedly gained one. The Treasury Warrant gives additional postal facilities to all publications, whether newspapers or not, under four ounces; but the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS cannot avail itself of these facilities, because it exceeds that weight; and surely, while enjoying the privilege of having your publication, though of the unusual weight of nearly six ounces, carried repeatedly for a penny (*a privilege so great that its continuance can only be defended on the ground that it grew up under a law of many years' standing*), you cannot think it a hardship that other proprietors should have their publications of only four ounces carried once for a penny.

It appears to the Postmaster-General that nothing more can be required than a clear statement of the case to satisfy you that your complaint is not reasonable; and I have only to add that his Lordship can hold out no expectation that the important privileges afforded the public by the Treasury Warrant can be withdrawn, or that the weight of printed matter of all kinds to be carried for a penny—already very large, being eight times that allowed for letters—can be still further extended.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

J. TILLEY.

From this letter it is evident either that the officials of the Post-office do not understand that it would be worth while to carry once for a penny a packet which, if stamped in a peculiar way, they can be compelled by the Government to carry fifteen times for the same sum; or that, if they do understand it, they have systematically determined to obstruct the transmission, as far as they can, of such journals as the *Times* and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—the two journals of the kingdom that are the largest in size, and have the largest circulation. The letter by no means meets the objection we raise, which is simply this—that it is very absurd in the Post-office to refuse to do once for a penny the service which it may be compelled to perform fifteen times for the same sum. Mr. Rowland Hill—for he, and not Lord Canning, is the virtual head of the Post-office—wishes evidently to be relieved of newspapers altogether, and to make himself purely and simply a letter-carrier. But the Post-office is not the whole Government; and these questions are to be considered on higher grounds than those of mere revenue. The whole management of the newspaper branch of the Post-office has been in a high degree vexatious since the new law came into operation, as if Mr. Rowland Hill had sedulously determined that the public should reap no advantage from it; but that the Post-office, in a manner unforeseen by the Government, and adverse to the interests of the Government as well as of the people, should derive a larger amount of revenue than before. Mr. Rowland Hill had the genius to devise one great scheme; and we should be loth to believe that he is a man of one idea, or that the sweets of office had made him indifferent to the public opinion, which bore him to the place he holds, and which can alone maintain him in it. The parenthesis in the letter, which we have printed in italics, betrays the *animus* of the mind from which it emanated. Lord Canning or Mr. Hill cannot see the advantage to the public of the privilege of transmission and retransmission possessed by stamped newspapers; but fortunately this is a national question, not to be settled at St. Martin's-le-Grand, or measured by the narrow compasses of that establishment. There is not much time for Parliament to take it up; but we understand that the Session will not be allowed to close before the whole question, both as affecting the Colonies and the circulation of newspapers at home, will be seriously considered—not in the restricted sense of Mr. Hill or Lord Canning, but in the statesmanlike and wise sense of Lord Palmerston, and of every one else who has devoted attention to the great subjects of popular enlightenment and the due extension of trade and commerce. All these are involved in the cheap, if not the free, transmission of newspapers—though perhaps Mr. Rowland Hill is not yet aware of the fact.

NEWSPAPER "OBITUARY."—A few days ago we announced the demise of two penny daily newspapers in Manchester, which died in early infancy from want of adequate nourishment. Since that time two other penny journals have given up the ghost—namely, the *Leeds and Yorkshire Daily Express* and the *Newcastle Courier*. The former was the offspring of the *Leeds Times*, and it expired on Tuesday, aged fourteen days, of actual starvation.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
(Continued from page 87.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of this Bill in a speech of some length, in the course of which he stated the provisions of the measure and the reasons which urged the Government to propose it. A discussion then took place.

The Duke of BUCLEUCH opposed the bill, repeating the same arguments which had been urged in the Commons by the opponents of the measure, and moved as amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The Duke of ARGYLL ultimately, on the part of the Government, consented to withdraw the bill.

The question having, however, been put, a division was insisted upon, when there appeared—For the bill, 1; against it, 86: majority against the bill, 85. The bill was therefore lost.

The other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Viscount ENBRINGTON presented a petition from the Rev. C. C. Layard, complaining that he had been refused admittance by the Bishop of Exeter to a benefice in Devonshire, to which he was lawfully presented by Sir J. Kennaway, though he had received commendations and testimonials from two Bishops, a number of clergymen, and two congregations among whom he had laboured.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.—THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

On the order of the day in reference to the adjourned debate, Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from Birmingham, praying that the House would agree to the vote of censure on the Ministry, and would carry it out to its conclusion—namely, impeachment.

Mr. OTWAY presented a petition from the Potteries to the same effect.

Mr. GASKELL then resumed the debate, and complimented the Sebastopol Committee on the zeal and ability with which they had discharged their duties. He reviewed the proceedings of the late Government in reference to the war. There had been a want of definite policy, and a want of Ministerial sympathy, for when an army was in jeopardy there was no meeting of her Majesty's advisers. For these shortcomings he held that the First Minister of the Crown was mainly responsible. Reviewing the career of Lord Raglan, he affirmed that that gallant nobleman was called upon to carry out an expedition which his judgment condemned, and yet through evil report and good report he had pursued his career with calm and unshaken fortitude. The hon. member concluded by stating that he should vote for the resolution of the hon. and learned member for Sheffield.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL referred to the efforts that were made by the Conservative party to form a Government when the Aberdeen Administration left office, and to the failure they had experienced. When the people from one end of the country to the other called the noble Lord the member for Tiverton to the head of affairs, a generous forbearance was promised, and it could never be supposed that the noble Lord should be made responsible in respect of transactions anterior to that period (Hear, hear). The hon. and learned gentleman arrayed his criminals at the bar, and first and foremost placed the Duke of Newcastle, whom he entirely acquitted. Then came Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir J. Graham, for whom he made ample apologies. But there was one person upon whom he wished to bring the full tide of public censure and Parliamentary reprobation. That was one who had nothing to do with the administration of the war, but who was engaged in the direction of the internal affairs of the country. Why, then, was that nobleman marked out for Parliamentary censure? Simply because he was the Prime Minister of England, and because the hon. and learned member for Sheffield desired to upset the noble Lord's Government, and to substitute for it a Government from the other side of the House ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Roebuck). The hon. and learned member for Sheffield was in direct political alliance with the Conservative party, and it would save him a great deal of trouble if he would leave that (the Ministerial) side of the House, and take his seat on the other side. (Cheers, and "Oh, oh!") He (the Attorney General) maintained that the Conservative party intended supporting the motion of the hon. member for Sheffield, simply because the noble Lord would not form an alliance with them, and because he was at the head of their opponents. If the noble Lord had been their ally instead of their opponent, they would have unanimously resisted the resolution now before the House (Loud cheers). In dealing with this subject, he trusted that the House of Commons would remember that they were not assembled to discuss a mere party question, but to decide judicially; and he would ask whether it was worthy of them as a mere party proceeding to run down a veteran statesman who had served his country so many years, and whose faults, if there were any, the House and the country had condoned when they called upon him to accept the eminent position he at present occupied (Cheers). Looking to the resolution proposed to the House, he found that it went much further than the report of the Sebastopol Committee. The hon. and learned gentleman condemned the expedition to the Crimea, but it must be remembered that it was only the result of an accident that that expedition was not successful. If that accident had not occurred the expedition would have been successful, and the House and the country would have rung with the praises of the Government? (Cheers.) It was clear that the House was not justified in introducing confusion and disorder while the war was being carried on with vigour and energy, and he thought, therefore, that a sense of justice should induce the House to assent to the amendment proposed by the gallant member for Huntingdonshire (General Peel).

Mr. WHITESIDE supported the resolution, as tending to secure Parliamentary probity and ministerial responsibility.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not accept the apology of the Attorney-General, that the noble Lord at the head of the Government was not responsible because he was only Home Secretary in Lord Aberdeen's Government. He would accept of no such apology for himself, for every member of the Government of Lord Aberdeen must share the responsibility so long as he remained a member of the Government. He then proceeded to defend the Government of Lord Aberdeen from many of the charges of Mr. Roebuck. The hon. and learned gentleman had said that the members of that Cabinet were not at their posts when the army was perishing from cold, hunger, and tempest. Was that honest? The Cabinet was absent from the latter end of August until the 17th October. It was long after that that suffering befel the army of the Crimea; and yet, in his anxiety for justice, he put two periods together which he knew to be widely different; and this he did to gratify his morbid desire, he would not say to pour out venom, but to attribute blame. The hon. and learned gentleman indulged in a good deal of indignation wholly unsupported by argument. The House knew nothing which could enable them to form a judgment to justify such a motion as that of the hon. and learned gentleman. The noble Lord then proceeded to defend the policy of the expedition to the Crimea, and contended that the motion was one which under no circumstances could be justified.

Mr. BRIGSTOCK gave his entire approbation to the conduct as well as to the report of the Sebastopol Committee, and thought it impossible that some step should not be taken upon that report. Was it because that some of the parties to those transactions were punished that others were to escape? The only one that, in his opinion, ought to escape was Lord J. Russell; for when he found his colleagues were about to be captured he turned King's evidence; and persons holding that position were always exempted from punishment. He viewed the motion as one of censure upon the Government, and more particularly on the noble Lord at the head of it; and he hoped he would not ride off upon the shabby apology put forward for him by the Attorney-General.

Sir DE L. EVANS thought Mr. Roebuck deserved the thanks of the country for his services in reference to the Sebastopol Committee; but he could not concur in such a sweeping censure as he had proposed, or pass a sentence of perpetual exclusion from the public service against every member of the late and the present Governments. He thought there were great shortcomings on the part of the late Government, and even a deficiency of energy on that of the present one. Had it not been for the admirable conduct of the newspaper press in awaking the country to a sense of the position of its army in the Crimea, and had it not been for the loyalty of our ally, the Emperor of the French, that army would not now be in existence. He condemned the negotiations that were carried on while we were engaged in such a war, and spoke with the greatest confidence of the attainment of our great object—the subjugation of Russia—if we continued the war with that vigour and energy which became us as a great nation.

Captain GLADSTONE, as a member of the Sebastopol Committee, was opposed to the proposition before the House.

Mr. MUNDT spoke in favour of Mr. Roebuck's motion.

Mr. S. HERBERT complained of the many discrepancies between the statements in the Report and the evidence upon which they were founded. He did not think that justice had been done to the Duke of Newcastle, who had himself organised a land transport service, and also a hospital staff in the East. The Government had sent out a reserve as a reinforcement after the battles of Alma and Inkerman up to the month of December last. He was opposed to evading the main subject by voting for the previous question.

Mr. E. ELICE, as a member of the Committee, justified the Report; but declined being party to the resolution of Mr. Roebuck.

Sir G. GREY defended the Government from the charges that had been brought against it.

Lord J. MANNERS thought that the House ought to assent to the appeals made to it by Sir J. Graham and Mr. S. Herbert, and should not seek to get rid of the real issue before it by voting for the previous question.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the principal parties that were exposed to censure by the resolution of Mr. Roebuck were the heads of the War

and Admiralty departments in the late Government; but the hon. and learned gentleman, instead of censuring them, passed compliments upon them; consequently, the other members of the Government, in assisting to carry out the general objects of the Administration, could not be considered by the hon. and learned member as censurable. The noble Viscount, then, at some length entered into a justification of himself and his Government.

Mr. DISRAELI pronounced a brilliant philippic against the Government, and called upon the House to vindicate their consistency in supporting the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, which was founded on the report of their own Committee.

Mr. ROEBUCK briefly replied.

The House then divided:—

For General Peel's amendment	289
Against it	182
Majority in favour of the Government	107

THE COURT.

The generally perfect health of the young members of the Royal family has been interrupted since the arrival of the Court at Osborne by a slight attack of scarlatina which their Royal Highnesses the Princess Louisa and Prince Arthur have sustained. The same disease has also declared itself in his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, who was left at Buckingham Palace in consequence of a slight accident. Their Royal Highnesses are going on most favourably; and the remainder of the Royal family are perfectly well.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, went to Whippingham Church, where the Rev. George Prothero performed the service.

On Monday the Count of Flanders left Osborne for London, whence, on the following day, his Royal Highness proceeded to Edinburgh, attended by Sir Robert Carswell. In the evening of Monday, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, Major-General Breton (Commanding the South-Western District), and Captain the Hon. J. Denman had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Princess Charlotte of Belgium, drove to Carisbrooke Castle. Prince Albert rode on horseback, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. In the evening Lieut.-Colonel Jeffreys and Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, of the Dépot Battalion at Parkhurst, had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince, with their illustrious visitors, took a carriage drive in the vicinity of Osborne.

Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as Lady in Waiting.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council at Osborne this day (Saturday).

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a magnificent banquet on Wednesday to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have left London for Buxton.

The marriage of the Hon. Helen Duncombe, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Feversham, with Mr. W. B. Denison, son of Mr. Denison, M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was solemnised on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a numerous circle of the aristocracy.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DR. ARNOTT.

On the 6th inst. the death occurred, at his residence in Dumfriesshire, in his 84th year, of Dr. Archibald Arnott, of the 20th Regiment, who was formerly so conspicuously and creditably known as the medical attendant of Napoleon when dying at St. Helena. Dr. Arnott entered the Army upwards of sixty years ago, and retired from active service in 1826. During his long and active life he was, for a few years, attached to the 11th Dragoons, but for a much longer period he was with the 20th Foot, sharing the perils and exploits of that regiment on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain, and Holland, and earning a medal with clasps for Egypt, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

After the war Dr. Arnott accompanied his regiment to St. Helena and India. At St. Helena he became the medical attendant of Napoleon Bonaparte. Arnott's professional ability, ingenuous character, and upright and dignified deportment as an officer and gentleman, at once secured for him the confidence of the illustrious invalid, whose good opinion, strengthened by daily intercourse, ripened into warm attachment and sincere esteem. Shortly previous to his dissolution, the Emperor gave signal testimony of his appreciation of Dr. Arnott. Napoleon, as he lay upon his deathbed, had a valuable gold snuff-box brought to him, and, with his dying hand, and the last effort of departing strength, he engraved upon its lid with a penknife the letter "N," and presented it to Dr. Arnott. Napoleon also bequeathed to Dr. Arnott 12,000 francs; and the British Government, to mark its approbation of his conduct, granted him £500 more. Napoleon expired with his right hand in that of Dr. Arnott.

Dr. Arnott was almost the last survivor of those whose names will be handed down to posterity in connection with the last days of Napoleon. The Doctor's masculine and tenacious mind was richly stored with recollections and anecdotes of that momentous period; yet, with the exception of a clear and distinct "Account of the Last Illness, Death, and Post-Mortem Appearances of Napoleon Bonaparte," published in 1822, he could never be induced to write on the subject.

Dr. Arnott latterly retired to his native parish, and there, on his patrimonial estate of Kirkconnel-hall, spent the evening of his days beneficially to the neighbourhood and honourably to himself, both in the relations of life and in his public duties as a magistrate and heritor.

JOHN MCINTOCK, ESQ., OF DRUMCAR.

The death of this venerable gentleman took place at Drumcar, in the county of Louth, in the afternoon of Thursday week, after a brief illness. Mr. McIntock had reached the patriarchal age of eighty-six years, having been born in the year 1769. At the early age of twenty-four years he was appointed to the important office of Serjeant-at-Arms, the duties of which, in the Irish House of Commons, he discharged from the year 1794 to the period of the Legislative Union. As a magistrate, landlord, and country gentleman, he was much beloved. Mr. McIntock was, we believe, the oldest magistrate in Ireland. He was High Sheriff for the county of Louth in 1798, and was present in that year at the battles of Arklow and Vinegar-hill. He was Vice-President of the Continental Society, and sat for Athlone in 1823, and at the general election in 1831 was elected for the county of Louth. He was twice married—first to the daughter of Thomas Bunbury, Esq., M.P. for the county of Carlow; and, second, to the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of William Power, Earl of Clancarty. Her Ladyship survives him. By the first marriage there are two sons—John, who now inherits the family possessions in the counties of Louth and Fermanagh; and William, now Captain McIntock Bunbury, R.N., M.P. for the county of Carlow.

WILLS, PERSONALTY, AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Very Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D.D., Dean of Christchurch, Regius Professor of Greek, Oxford, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Llandaff, was proved under £100,000. The Rev. John Riche Combs, of Bolvenden, £80,000. General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, G.C.B., G.C.H., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, £30,000. The Right Hon. Georgiana Laura Fitzroy, £35,000. George H. Walford, Esq., £30,000. G. H. Betts, corn-merchant, £12,000. The late Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H., P.C., of Old Palace-yard and Sandhill, Hants (personality £70,000), by a codicil has bequeathed upwards of £7000 to religious and charitable institutions, as under:—Irish Society of London and Irish Church Missions (amalgamated), £200; Christianity among the Jews, £1000; Westminster Hospital, £500; Winchester Hospital, £300; Southampton Infirmary, £300; Consumption Hospital, £300; Indigent Blind, St. George's, £300; Operative Jewish Converts' Instruction, £300; Church Missionary, £300; Protection of Irish Converted Priests, £200; Irish Church Education, £200; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent-road, £200; Sons and Orphans of Irish Clergy, £200; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £200; Vandoois and Waldenses Society held in London, £150; London Female Penitentiary, Islington, £100; the Ventry and Dingli Mission, £100; London and Southwark Scripture Readers' Society, £100; Sunday-School Society for Ireland, £100; British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; Ballinasloe Missionary School, Wesleyan Missionary, Scripture Readers' (Ireland), and the Reformation Society, £50 each. The Right Hon. John Charles Herries, one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Councillors, died intestate; personality, £30,000.

A FIFTH POINT FOR RUSSIA.—It is whispered in Government circles that the following scheme for an eventual settlement of the Eastern question is seriously under consideration:—The cession of the Crimea by Russia to make a fifth point—the Crimea to be restored to Turkey as a compensation for the Principalities, which would be annexed to Austria in consideration of Lombardy being given up to Piedmont. Thus Russia would be humbled and weakened, Turkey supported, Italy ameliorated, Austria contented, and France and England gloriously satisfied. The plan is at least bold and clever, and may be worth serious examination whenever our successes in the Crimea shall be such as to enable us to dictate to Russia.—*Letter from Paris, July 17.*

BOMBARDMENT OF MALLAGHEA BY THE "TEAZER" STEAMER.

MASSACRE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The papers from Freetown, Africa, received this week, give a full account of the failure of the expedition sent in her Majesty's steamer the "Teaser," to compel the chief, Bambo Mimah Lahi, to fulfil the treaty entered into between him and Commander Selwyn, of the steam-sloop *Prometheus*, in which the chief promised to pay an indemnity of 1030 dols. for injury done to the British.

It appears that last year the acting Governor of Freetown received a letter from the chiefs of the Morea country, and from King Stephen, of Wonkafong, complaining that two of their canoes, loaded with slaves, had been seized in the Sherbro country by the British Consul, and some of their people killed there, and demanding the surrender of a number of people, also slaves, who they stated had been carried away by us from the island of Mattacon. No satisfaction could be given for the capture of the slaves, inasmuch as the Sherbro treaty with the Sierra Leone Government empowers us to seize all canoes found with slaves on board. The surrender of Momodoo Yele, a Foulah, who had fled to the English settlement, was also demanded by these chiefs, who stated, that, if he was not given up, the King of Foulah would immediately close the roads. This demand was also refused, as there is no treaty to deliver up Foulahs to the Soosoos, even for offences committed in the latter country. The chiefs, dissatisfied with the refusal of the Sierra Leone Government to accede to their demands, peremptorily ordered the British and French traders to leave the river within ten days; after which period they (the chiefs) would not be responsible for the safety of their goods. Notice of this having been given by our traders to the Colonial Government, they were instructed to adopt such measures for the removal of their property as their own judgment would suggest, in the event of pacific measures failing; and her Majesty's steamer *Prometheus* arriving at the same time, it was deemed advisable to send an armed expedition to enforce our treaties for the protection of our commerce in the rivers; and her Majesty's vessels *Dover* and *Britomart* having also arrived, with the *Gambia* contingent in the Cape Coast war, and a formidable force being in the colony, a requisition was made to the Governor to send these vessels to the Mallaghea. In compliance with this request upwards of 450 rank and file of the three West India Regiments, under the command of Captain Brookes, of the 2nd West India Regiment, embarked on board the above vessels, the squadron being under the command of Captain Heseltine. This expedition left on the 28th of November last year, and, having arrived and landed at Mallaghea, Bambo Mimah Lahi, the chief of that place, proposed that an amicable arrangement should be entered into with the Sierra Leone Government; and an indemnification for the losses of traders, sustained by the removal of their goods, was the sole infliction imposed. The indemnification amounted to 1030 dollars, and was to be paid by the middle of March last. The time having elapsed, and the promised payment not forthcoming, the acting Governor deemed it advisable to make some inquiries respecting it. Mr. Dillett, his Excellency's private secretary, was therupon directed to proceed to the river for that purpose, and, in case of failure of payment, to intimate to the chief that the next visit would be a hostile one.

Mr. Dillett left Freetown on the morning of the 19th May, in H.M. steamer *Teazer*, which had a few days before arrived from England, and returned on the 21st, failing to carry out his mission, the chief offering to compromise the affair for 300 dollars. On the issue of Mr. Dillett's visit being made known to his Excellency the acting Governor, the *Teazer* was directed to return to Mallaghea the same evening, with 150 rank and file of the 1st and 3rd West India Regiment; and Capt. Nicholas, of the *Teazer*; Captain Fletcher, commanding the troops; and Mr. Dillett, as Commissioners, on behalf of the Government, to demand, and, if necessary, to offer payment. On their arrival at Mallaghea a rocket and shell were thrown over the town; when it was observed from the masthead that a white flag was hoisted on the chief's flag-staff—it being understood at the previous visit that this signal would show their willingness to continue friendship; but, as it afterwards turned out, it was an intimation to the people to quit the town. The Commissioners, on observing the signal, landed under an escort of the troops, and having met several persons on the wharf, they desired them to acquaint the chief



"THE SNAP" GUN-BOAT OF H.M.S. "JAMES WATT," SENT TO INTERCEPT ALONG-SHORE TRAFFIC.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

ALTHOUGH not employed in any grand undertaking, the Allied fleets in the Baltic are making their influence felt all along the coast in a way that must be the reverse of agreeable to those who have the ill-fortune to live there. For the last few weeks the gun-boats have been keeping a very sharp look-out on the coast traffic. Not a boat even so large as a Thames wherry can float upon the waters within sight of our cruisers.

The *Snap* gun-boat, represented in this Engraving, accompanied Captain Hall, of the *Blenheim*, when he went to Narva a few weeks ago. A letter from an officer on board, in speaking of the affair in which the *Snap* and *Pincer* were engaged, says:—

Those boats were admirably managed by their commanding officers, and made excellent practice with shot, shell, and rockets; range varying, as they shifted their positions, from 1200 to 2000 yards. Lieutenant Travers, R.M., with a party of artillerymen, and Mr. Harper, senior Assistant-Surgeon of the

Exmouth, were on board the *Snap*. At six a.m. *Exmouth* and *Blenheim* anchored. At 7.45 gun-boats ceased firing, and rejoined their ships. The entrance to the river being over a bar, with only about eight feet water, the banks on either side very high, and nine miles up the river being the town and large military station of Narva, we presume it would have been folly to engage the forts, not having any troops to land and destroy the guns and batteries; but the Admiral, thinking it would be good practice for the ships, worked them in to 2000 yards (distance from forts) at one p.m., and getting springs on the cables, commenced firing on the batteries taking good aim and firing steadily. Very few of the enemy's shot reached the *Exmouth*, but some struck the *Blenheim*, wounded the mizen-topmast, and a splinter struck the captain of the marines on the chest with some violence. This was the only casualty. What damage was done to the forts and stores we cannot tell, but they ceased firing long ere we ceased our gun practice. At four p.m. ships secured their guns, and steamed out, and joined the fleet off Seekar at eight a.m. on the 19th. Narva was not visited last year, and the batteries appear to have been lately thrown up, and not yet finished. Many embrasures were without guns. It is only about sixty miles

from St. Petersburg. The object of Admiral Seymour's visit was to reconnoitre.

The arrival of the Russian steam-yacht *Coureur*, with a flag of truce, bringing despatches to Admiral Dundas, took place on the 29th ult. The Russian steamer was met and boarded by Captain Boyd, of the *Royal George*, and conducted by him to the north division of the fleet, where the Admiral was. There would no doubt be many a sharp glance thrown by the persons on board the Russian vessel at the presumptuous foreigners and their mighty fleet.

The other Engraving represents the *Amphion*, 34-gun frigate, at a place called Sandhamn, in the neighbourhood of Helsingfors. Captain Astley Cooper Key had been ordered to stop the shore traffic, and while doing so had fallen in with three gun-boats, which he endeavoured to cut out. When he got his ship in he found that the Russians had seven masked batteries, five of which opened fire upon him. Nothing daunted, he returned the fire, dismounted several of their guns, blew up a warehouse and then made off, having sustained very little damage.



"THE AMPHION," 34-GUN FRIGATE, AMONG THE BATTERIES AT SANDHAMN, HELSINGFORS.



RUSSIAN STEAM-BOAT, WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE, BRINGING DESPATCHES FOR ADMIRAL DUNDAS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE HYDE-PARK RIOTS.
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of the police during the late riots in Hyde-park held their first sitting on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster. The Commissioners are:—The Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, Recorder of London; Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., Recorder of Manchester; and Mr. Henderson, Recorder of Liverpool. At the commencement of the proceedings very few persons were present; the numbers increased somewhat in the course of the afternoon; but at no time was the court crowded.

The first witness called was Mr. William Oliver, who, in answer to questions by Mr. Mitchell, stated: I reside at 15, Great Quebec-street, Montagu-square. I was in the Park on the 1st of July, at half-past four. I made an observation on the conduct of the police, especially that of constable 413 A. I took no notice of any other. I saw him run after a man, who fell; when on the ground the constable struck him over the back and across the loins with his truncheon. It was on the north-east side of the Serpentine, 400 or 500 yards from the road leading to it. The man was lying down when struck. I cried out "Shame!" I did not see the man strike the police. I do not know what had occurred previously. When the man was taken up his eyes were starting out of his head, and he appeared very much hurt. I could not ascertain who the man was. He appeared about forty years of age. He did not resist the police in any way. I saw two or three policemen take him off. The hurdles were broken down, and it appeared to me that there was an attempt at a rescue, but I do not think it succeeded. I remained in the Park from half-past three to half-past four. I walked across from the Marble Arch. The conduct of the people was very good. There was very little calling out; when there was the police rushed upon the parties with their truncheons. I returned through the Park about eight o'clock, and saw bodies of eight and ten of the police running about like in a play at Christmas. I did not see the police strike any women or children. I cannot say I heard any bad language from the police, nor any swearing.

Henry Salisbury, master tailor, of Staverton-row, Walworth-road, saw Mr. Mair attacked by three policemen. He saw them handling him with so much violence that it raised his indignation. They rushed at him and collared him with great and unnecessary violence. He could not say he saw a blow struck, but he saw a parry, as if Mr. Mair was parrying their blows. He did not see Mr. Mair strike the police. He could not have done so without his seeing it. He saw them drag him along with great and unnecessary violence. He was a gentlemanly man, and apparently in delicate health. There was no hooting or calling out on the immediate spot. When Mr. Mair was carried off the people cried out "Shame!" There were so many similar cases that his did not excite any extraordinary commotion. He observed unnecessary violence and a great excitement on the part of the police during the afternoon. They pushed about females and well-dressed persons in all directions. He saw well-dressed people used with a degree of ruffianism that he did not believe the police capable of. They rushed suddenly in companies of twenty on the people without any warning. The general conduct of the police on that day displayed a great deal of unnecessary violence. He observed the mounted inspectors riding up and waving their hands, as if giving instructions. The police appeared, in consequence of them, to form themselves into companies, and then assault the people.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis: I saw the police thrust their hands into Mr. Mair's collar with unnecessary violence; he was standing still; he was parrying with his stick; I could not infer that a blow had been struck at his head. He could not strike the police without my seeing him. The police might have struck him in the scuffle; the police made the scuffle; they rushed at him as he was the tallest of the crowd. I had been in the same place about three-quarters of an hour. I consider that the excitement got up by the police was most unwise. They appeared to act under orders. They used a degree of violence that I never saw before. I have no idea of the number of people there. If the police wished to disperse the crowd, the number of them there was not too great. I saw the notice of Sir R. Mayne, but did not read it. I did not shout at the carriages. I think it would be quite a justifiable interference on the part of the police to prevent people shouting at the carriages.

To Mr. Mitchell: The excitement was of the police's own creating. There was no outrage, but some jocular observations. I saw no positive outrage.

Mr. Francis Henry Mair examined: I reside at No. 44, Charlwood-street, Warwick-square, Pimlico. I am an ecclesiastical and estate agent for the purchase of advowsons. I carry on business in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden. I was in Hyde-park on the 1st of July. I entered it at five minutes to four. I was alone. I walked on the southern side of the main ride going towards the Serpentine. I continued my walk until I came to the crossing from Albert-gate to the east end of the Serpentine. I crossed to the north side, and placed myself behind the rails. In crossing the road I was pushed forward by two policemen, to whom I had never spoken. I stopped on the green, near the posts at the corner. The rest of the rails were filled up four or five deep. When I was standing there I uttered no observation to any person. After I had been there a minute or two I was attacked by the police. After standing two or three minutes pretty still, I observed a gentleman on horseback, in uniform, come up and give some directions to the police, but I did not hear what they were. Immediately the whole body that were in the ride went up to the rails, and drove the people back. They held up their truncheons first in a menacing attitude, but as the people were four or five deep, the people in front could not get back, upon which the police struck them right and left with their truncheons. Policeman 370 A struck at me with his truncheon. At first he came in a menacing attitude to the people, and I asked him "What are you going to do, fellow?—are you going to kill us all?" He said, "They are our orders." But whether he meant to kill us all I do not know. I was excited at the time, and I said "—such orders!" I was afraid of being struck, and if I had not stepped back I should have been hit. The blow was aimed at me particularly. Police-constable 370 then rushed at me through the posts, and struck at me. I held up my stick to parry the blow, and in doing so the point of it touched the policeman. His truncheon then touched me. I said immediately, "I beg your pardon; I did not mean to assault you." If I had not held up my stick I believe the truncheon would have struck me. I held up my stick in self defence. The policeman immediately called "An assault!" Several policemen collared me at once—behind, before, and every part where they could get hold of me. They dragged me with great violence, and tore my shirt. I made no resistance, nor did I address a single word to the people. The people cried "Shame!" and I was put into a cab. I held out my hand and said, "Who will see fair play?" hoping some gentleman who had seen it would follow me. Mr. Bruce followed me. I was taken to Vine street, and a charge was made before the inspector of assault and riotous conduct. I was put into a cell, as they would not hear my witness. Mr. Bruce offered to become bail for me. Mr. Bruce is a barrister, and editor of the *Civil Service Gazette*. I was put into a cell with three drunk and disorderly characters from the Saturday night. It was a very small cell, ten feet by seven feet, and eight feet high. The smell was very offensive. There were six of us in it all night—two other Park rioters, and three drunk and disorderly. When I got in the stench was so intolerable that I thought I should faint, and I implored them to bring me water, which they did after some time. It was a very hot night, and the perspiration ran off the ends of my fingers. I lay down on my back on the floor for some hours, as I considered the air was more pure there. One of the drunk and disorderly was brought up from a lower cell, and he said that this place was heaven to the cell he had just come from, as there were thirty-six people in that cell. A gentleman named Skelton came at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, and offered to become bail for me; but the police said they had orders not to take bail. I had been confined to my room fifty weeks. A friend applied to the inspector, as I was in delicate health, that I should be allowed a glass of wine, but he refused. I was taken out of the cell at ten o'clock on Monday morning, and was put into a large room with about one hundred other persons. When my solicitor came, 370 A and his sergeant came and sat between us, so that we should have no conversation but in their hearing. Police-constable 370 A said as soon as he heard me speak he knew that I was a gentleman and that he was determined to take a gentleman as a warning to the rest. I told one of the policemen that I was connected with the press, and he said as I was a person of respectability he had no doubt if I spoke to the superintendent he would dismiss me. I publish a circular of my business. My case was heard before the magistrate at Marlborough-street, at six o'clock, and the case was dismissed. Mr. Hardwick said publicly, the other day, that there was no blame or imputation upon me.

Mr. William Downing Bruce, a barrister of Lincoln's-inn, and editor of the *Civil Service Gazette*: He was in Hyde-park on the afternoon of the 1st of July, where he saw Mr. Mair attacked by the police. There was a disorder amongst the crowd, with the exception of a shout being raised at the cars as they passed with prisoners. There was a movement on the part of the police to clear the way; and they struck indiscriminately men, women, and children. They struck Mr. Mair on the lower part of his per-

son, but he did not see Mr. Mair strike them in return. Mr. Mair made no resistance, or attempted to get away. I followed him to the station-house in Vine-street, but on my stating that I was a witness for the prisoner I was refused admission. I saw no one attack the police while I was in the Park. On Monday morning I went again to the station-house, and was at length admitted to the cell in which Mr. Mair was confined, which was of the most offensive description. In the evening I again went to the Park, and saw the police make a very unnecessary attack upon some soldiers. The people cheered the soldiers very much, and seemed very desirous to get away. If the soldiers had said anything I must have heard it. The soldiers were pushed about a great deal by the police, but I did not see the soldiers strike them. A picket was sent from the guard-house, and the soldiers were marched away. I believe a charge of rioting was made against them by the police at the barracks. The crowd was excited, and it was desirable that it should have been dispersed by judicious means. I saw no stones thrown at the police. The conduct of the police on this occasion strangely contrasted with their usual forbearance. When I remonstrated with some of them they said they had received special orders to do what was required. The police behaved with very great brutality whenever they had a pretence for doing so. I saw three women knocked down by the police in the course of that afternoon.

Mr. E. Thomas, of Ebury-street, Pimlico, a builder, was struck on the back by a policeman. That was after orders had been given by Mr. Superintendent Hughes to clear the people away. When the police drew their staves they charged the whole body of the crowd, although there was no shouting or disturbance of any kind at the time. Mr. Hughes was aggravating the people very much, and I expected there would be a disturbance. Mr. Hughes told the police to knock the people off the rails. Not another word was uttered before the police began to knock away at the people right and left; and not only those who were near the rails, but those within two or three yards of them, received blows with their staves. The police knocked the people down with their truncheons, and before they could get up they struck them again. In consequence of the confusion he did not take the number of any of the policemen. I saw Mr. Mair violently treated by them. I think Superintendent Hughes was the principal cause of the disturbance.

Several other witnesses were examined, whose evidence was chiefly of the same character.

On Wednesday the Commissioners met again, at eleven o'clock, in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster-hall, and resumed the inquiry.

Mr. G. H. Ellis, solicitor, appeared on the part of the Home-office and the police authorities; and the complainants were represented by Mr. Mitchell, solicitor. Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., was present during part of the day. The Chief Commissioner said it would be desirable, with a view to save trouble and expense, that parties having complaints to make against the police should put themselves in communication with Mr. Mitchell.

Colonel Henry Harcourt Aubrey was called and examined by Mr. Mitchell: Resides at 76, Stanley street, Eccleston-square. Served in the Peninsular War. Was formerly an officer in the 31st Foot, and subsequently in the Royal Horse Guards Blue. Resided in France and Italy in 1848, and saw a good deal of the rioting which then took place. He had also some experience in suppressing riots in England and abroad. Was in Hyde-park on Sunday, the 1st July last. Entered the Park about four o'clock, and left it about half-past six. Walked round by the Serpentine. There was a great number of people there of all descriptions, including ladies and gentlemen, some of whom were accompanied by their children. He was walking close to the Serpentine, near the Humane Society's station, when his attention was excited by a one-horse chaise coming along, the horse of which had been frightened by the mob. Attempted to get near the rails, to see the horse, and there he saw two boys leaning over the rails, one about seventeen, and the other rather younger. A policeman (a young man) came up and struck one of the boys with his truncheon a blow over the head, and commanded him to stand back. Immediately afterwards the same policeman pushed his truncheon, in the most savage and violent way, into the stomach of the other boy, and caused him to fall back. Neither of the boys had done anything; if they had, he should certainly have seen it. The policeman, seeing witness was about to take his number, went immediately across the road and poked his truncheon into the stomachs of two other boys leaning against the opposite rails. Witness was not able to get his number, nor did he see any letter to show to what division he belonged. Remained afterwards in the Park to watch the conduct of the police, and saw them capture several boys, whose blood was running down their faces from the rough usage they received. The policemen were pursuing the people on the grass just as if they were pursuing an enemy, and striking about them right and left. Did not see the police striking any women. From his experience in dispersing mobs, he should say the police were certainly not justified in the course they took; but that would depend upon the orders they received. It was for all the world like a charge of cavalry; only, instead of having sabres, the police were armed with truncheons. Many of the men captured had the blood streaming down their faces. He saw nothing at all to provoke all that violence on the part of the police. If there had been no police there would have been no rioting. On the previous Sunday the police behaved admirably well; but on Sunday, the 1st July, they seemed to have received counter-orders to act in the most rigorous manner. The mob was in exceedingly good humour; and he was convinced there would have been no disturbance but for the presence and violence of the police. He had seen few crowds act in so orderly a manner, or behave themselves so well, as that in Hyde park on the Sunday in question.

(Witness, at his own request, here read a letter, which, in consequence of an advertisement in the *Times*, he had written, on July 14th, to a Mr. Medley, suggesting a Parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the police, which he characterised as "brutal, savage, and cowardly.")

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis: He did not see the blows struck which had caused the blood to stream from the faces of the men taken into custody. Did not see any stones thrown at the police on the day in question; nor did he know how many policemen had been wounded by stones on that day.

Thomas King, a lad, aged 17, residing at Hart's-buildings, Westbourne-street, Eaton-square, was in Hyde-park between seven and eight in the evening with his father on the Sunday in question, and saw some policemen dragging a little boy along. He went towards them, and in doing so got pushed in front of the mob, when policeman 174 A came and struck him a violent blow on his forehead with his truncheon, which made him partly insensible, and while he lay on the ground he received three other blows, one of them on his scalp, from the same policeman, as he believed. His father took the man's number. Witness did not observe the number himself. While they were dressing his wounds in St. George's Hospital he came to himself again, and shortly afterwards went home. He was unable to work for a week, and was under the doctor's hands for four days. He sometimes felt the effects of the blows on the head yet, in the shape of a violent headache. He never gave the police the slightest provocation; nor had he ever been taken up by any of them before. He was on the grass, and not on the pathway, when he was pushed in front of the mob. He gave the police no provocation, nor did he see any one else give them any; neither did he see any stones thrown at them.

James Martin (a young man, sickly, and a cripple) said he had been a carpenter on board the *Royal Albert*, in the Black Sea, and now resided at No. 21, Fitzroy-place, New-road. He was invalided on board the *Royal Albert*, and sent home. He had served in the trenches latterly as part of the Naval Brigade, and was wounded in several places there. Was in Hyde-park on the Sunday in question, in the vicinity of the Serpentine. While there the police made a sortie from the drive on to the grass. He was then leaning over the rails, taking no part whatever against the police, being simply a spectator, when he was struck on the thigh by policeman 349 A with his truncheon. When the sortie was made the crowd rushed off, but he, being a cripple, could not get away soon enough. He several times cried out for quarter to the police, telling them he was a cripple; but they gave no quarter. It was worse than an attack by the Russians (a laugh): it reminded him more of an attack by wild beasts. The blow he received on his thigh caused one of his wounds to break out and bleed afresh; the blood ran down his leg; and, notwithstanding that he frequently called out that he was a cripple, 349 A continued striking him with his truncheon. Did not see any stones thrown by the people, nor any other act of violence on their part. He had a stick, being lame, and he parried the blows with it. He was not taken into custody at all, nor was any charge brought against him by the police for assaulting them or otherwise. The police struck the people down indiscriminately with their truncheons, and did not merely wave them backwards and forwards to keep back the crowd.

Henry Beal, of Charles-street, Portman-square, saw a policeman strike a poor boy who was hanging over the rails over his head and shoulder. After that the police commenced an indiscriminate attack on the people with their truncheons, right and left, and respecting neither age nor sex. There was a cry of "Shame!" when the boy was struck. This happened about four o'clock. After that again he saw the policemen striking the people about the shoulders with their truncheons, and using great and unnecessary violence. He did not see any woman struck, nor did he see any woman who had been injured. When the people called out "Shame!"

the police made a rush upon them. He saw some mounted policemen communicating with the police several times; he did not know what instructions they gave the men; but immediately after receiving those instructions, whatever they were, the police rushed upon the people with their truncheons. His firm conviction was, that there would have been no disturbance but for the conduct of the police.

Mr. Sidney Howell, architect, of 8, Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, saw one stone thrown at a superintendent of police on horseback, just after the police had made an onslaught on the people. Saw no other provocation or violence shown to the police. He frequently saw the police make an onslaught on the people standing against the rails, drive them back with their truncheons about ten or fifteen yards, then allow them to return to the rails again, and then make another charge upon them. He saw a gentlemanly man, in particular, struck by a policeman with great violence, and who had given no provocation whatever. He never saw such wanton brutality in his life as that exhibited by the police. He did not attempt to take the numbers of any of the policemen because he did not want his head broken (A laugh). He thought discretion was the better part of valour.

Mr. W. Davis, professor of music, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, saw a respectable-looking young man seized by the police. He attended at Marlborough-street next day as a witness in favour of the young man, but he was refused admittance.

Adam Houlding, waste-paper dealer, was laid hold of by the police, confined in the Vine-street station from Sunday till Tuesday afternoon, and then discharged without any complaint having been brought against him.

William Stephens, of 19, Great Marylebone-street, Portland-place, hatter, was going home quietly along Park-street about six o'clock, when he saw a little rush on the part of the people near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. As the people passed him he stood aside, and he received a violent blow in the back. He turned round to know the cause of such treatment, and was struck again in the face by a policeman with his fist, and was then felled in the road by a blow from a truncheon. One of his eyes was blackened, his mouth was cut, the whole row of his lower teeth were loosened, and his coat (producing it) was torn off his back. The man who struck him he believed to be 80 C, but he could not be sure. There were four or five other policemen present, one of whom kicked him in the stomach when he was down, but not one of them attempted to take him into custody. A gentleman on a balcony called out to him (witness) to take their numbers. Witness attempted to do so, and received a violent blow on the back of the ear which rendered him insensible. He could not recollect anything further until he found himself in a cab, when he directed the cabman to drive to the Marylebone police-station. He there made a complaint of what had taken place. Four persons accompanied him. The police on duty there who took the charge said they would forward it to Vine-street, but they did not do so. He subsequently applied twice on Monday for summonses at Marlborough-street, but was refused admission into the court by the police. He saw nothing in the crowd in Park-street which could justify the policemen in drawing their staves. There was a little shouting. The crowd was not so dense as to prevent him and a young woman with whom he went to Park-street passing. There might have been from 250 to 300 people in the street at that time, and about twelve or thirteen policemen. He had been under a medical man ever since. One of the blows he received was on the loins, the effect of which he feared he should feel for some time.

Several witnesses corroborated Mr. Stephens' statement as to the brutal assault made on that gentleman by the police. One of them said that, but for some gentleman on a balcony calling out "Shame!" Mr. Stephens would have been killed.

Mr. John Hughes, of 25, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, a commercial traveller, was on the balcony of his own house about half-past six in the evening, and saw the attack on Mr. Stephens by the policemen. There was a crowd in Park-street at that time, and a body of police, about a hundred strong, came up and made a regular charge upon them. The people fled in all directions, and in the space of two minutes the street was perfectly clear. He then saw Mr. Stephens in the hands of several policemen, each of whom dealt him several very disagreeable blows on the head. They all left him but one, and that one struck him at least half-a-dozen times with his closed fist. Another policeman came to the assistance of the first one, and one of the two struck him a violent blow on the back. Witness called out "Shame!" When Mr. Stephens got up one of the policemen caught him by the coat and tore it. After that they let him go. He (witness) could not distinguish the number of that policeman from where he stood; but some one called up from the road that it was C 80. The policemen then formed into a body, when a sergeant called out, "Park men, fall in;" and they went away. He sent his servant down to take Mr. Stephens' address, and on calling upon him on the following morning he found him in a very weak state.

William Humphreys, a boot-clothes, residing at No. 3, Marylebone-lane, saw Superintendent Hughes, and another superintendent of police whom he did not know, riding about the drive and giving instructions to the police from time to time. He heard Superintendent Hughes order the policemen in the drive to clear the rails, and thereupon about forty of them proceeded to do that, and in the operation he saw at least twenty persons receive blows on the head from the truncheons of the police.

Mr. James Smith, a wine-merchant, residing at Liverpool, was in Hyde-park on the Sunday in question, on the banks of the Serpentine, and near the Humane Society's station. He saw a gentleman, apparently in delicate health, violently struck three times by a policeman, during a rush they made on the people. The gentleman thus treated turned out to be Mr. Maxwell, a son of the late General Sir W. Maxwell, and the brother of Sir W. Maxwell, of Calderwood. Mr. Maxwell was walking quietly along with his son when he was struck from behind by a policeman, whose number he (witness) thought was 345 A. He could swear to the 34 and the A, but he was not positive as to the 5. The same policeman also struck some ladies across the shoulders. Witness remonstrated with him, and he replied, "If he (witness) did not move on he would knock his d—d head off!" He saw no stones thrown by the people, nor any other violence offered by them; but the police behaved with great brutality, often striking and pushing ladies, some of whom were married ladies.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Dr. Beal, Vicar of Brooke, Norfolk, to be Surrogate for, and throughout, the diocese of Norwich. **Rectories:** The Rev. W. Buller to Hemington, with Hardington, Somerset; the Rev. H. Howell to Drayton, Norfolk; the Rev. A. T. Paget to Kirkstall, with Langhall, Norfolk; the Rev. A. Watson to Bridestowe, Devon; the Rev. H. Mackenzie to Tyde St. Mary, near Wisbeach; the Rev. G. Stallard to East Grafton, Wiltshire; the Rev. J. Wheeler to Clare Portion, Tiverton; the Rev. W. Williams to Llanthony, near Cowbridge; the Rev. H. Kendall to Great Rollright, near Chipping Norton. **Picarages:** The Rev. J. Wilkinson to Harlech, Northumberland; the Rev. E. C. F. Thomas to Yeovil-cum-Preston. **Incumbencies:** The Rev. E. C. F. Thomas to Holy Trinity Church, Tooting; the Rev. J. Woolley to East Bergholt, Suffolk.

THE MORTALITY IN SEBASTOPOL.—The increase in the size of the graveyard, just in rear of the 12-gun battery, on the vege of the opposite cliff, is becoming very remarkable. This cemetery is placed at no great distance from several of the large encampments of square tents, which have been supposed to be ambulance establishments. The part recently formed is readily discerned and distinguished from the older part of the cemetery. The former is composed of immense mounds of dark-coloured earth, at the eastern end of which can always be seen the opening of a large pit. The latter is made of single graves, each bearing a small cross of black or white wood. The large mounds are without crosses. At one part of the recently-formed cemetery is an enclosed grave of some pretension. Through the palings which bound it on each side can be seen two white objects, probably stone tablets, one at each end, and of different sizes. The recent part of the cemetery now occupies nearly half the extent of the older portion. Every morning a fatigued party of soldiers arrives at this grave-field, the men pile their arms, take off their coats, and set to work in forming one large pit or excavation. The same party appears to remain all day. Burials are

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The petition from the English engravers to her Majesty has been the chief subject of conversation in artistic circles during the present week. We have been favoured with a copy of this petition (it is still in manuscript), and shall transcribe it entire, for it puts the "hard case" of the engravers in a striking and unmistakable light. It runs thus:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition, &c.,

Sheweth,

That the art of engraving has been since its first discovery universally esteemed (except as is hereafter shown by the Royal Academy of Arts in this country) as one of the most valuable branches of the Fine Arts.

That the greatest painters are indebted for the universality of their reputations to the art of engraving—the best remembrance of the famous "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci existing now and for ever in the noble engraving by Raphael Morghen.

That some of the greatest painters, such as Rembrandt, Vandyke, Hogarth, &c., were engravers, and that very large prices continue to be paid by collectors and by the Trustees of the British Museum for choice specimens of their art with the graver and etching-needle.

That the Trustees of the British Museum are engaged in framing the choicest specimens of the art pursued by your Majesty's humble petitioners, cultivated with skill by your Majesty and your Majesty's Royal Consort, deeming an exhibition of the best engravings as one that will naturally conduce to the advancement of the Fine Arts.

That Raphael, in return for a present of prints from Albert Durer, sent the great German engraver a present of his own portrait, painted by himself.

That Edelinck was knighted by Louis XIV.; and that the highest honour awarded by a Sovereign of this country to any member of the Royal Academy of Arts, viz., that of knighthood, was awarded by your Majesty's Royal grandfather to an English engraver—Sir Robert Strange.

That the Royal Academy of Arts in London especially excludes engravers from every advantage or honour in the Academy—its laws and regulations directing that its six Associate Engravers "shall not be admitted into any office of the society, nor have any vote in their assemblies."

That the best English engravers—viz., Strange, Sharp, Woollett, and Rainmbach—whose masterpieces are recognised examples in European schools, were substantially disengaged by the Royal Academy; and that one and all of these great engravers, whose works are known wherever Art is known, refused to allow their names to be put in nomination for election to the subordinate degree of Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy, properly feeling that their art would have been degraded in their persons had they stooped to such a course.

That the existence of a law which has prohibited the greatest engravers of this country from lending their names to the Royal Academy is injurious to the promotion of the Fine Arts; while, by admitting engravers too often of inferior merit, as it has frequently done, to the class of Associates, it gives to strangers and the public at large an unworthy notion of the state of engraving in England, and of the fitness of the members of the Academy to make a selection into its ranks from the professors of engraving.

That the present vacancy in the class of Associate Engravers is publicly advertised to be filled up on the 1st of November next, and that the Council of the Academy has issued an advertisement, calling on engravers to notify their intention of offering themselves as candidates for election, and to send in specimens of their works; a course of proceeding which tends to degrade the art of engraving in the public eye, while it demands a concession not required by the Academy from any other class of artists, and quite unnecessary with engravers, whose works are more widely distributed than those of any other class of artists.

That the six Associate Engravers of the Royal Academy are not now, and have not been at any time, an average example of the state of the art of engraving in this country.

That your petitioners, one and all of whom have been engravers for at least thirty years, have shared, and still continue to share, that feeling of conscious pride which induced a Strange, a Sharp, a Woollett, and a Rainmbach, to refuse the degrading rank attached to the art of engraving by a law of the Royal Academy, and, while such law exists, will never suffer themselves to become candidates for election into the Academy.

That your petitioners (some of whom are Fellows of the Royal Society) have good reason to believe that an alteration in the law in question is favourably entertained by many members of the Royal Academy, and only waits the approbation of your Majesty, as the immediate Patron of the Academy, to be taken into most favourable consideration by the President and members.

That your petitioners have ever been ready to concede full precedence to the severer faculty and higher order of design, as exhibited in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture; while they have ever been unwilling to acknowledge the propriety of a law which excludes the best engravers from the full honours of a body patronised by Majesty, encouraged by the free use of public rooms, and boasting the comprehensive title of a Royal Academy of Fine Arts.

That your petitioners look upon the art of engraving as one akin to the art of translation; while they remember with pride what Dryden has said, "That to be a thorough translator, one must be a thorough poet;" and that Dr. Johnson has called the translation of the "Iliad," by Pope, as certainly "the noblest version of poetry which the world has ever seen."

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly entreat that your Majesty will be pleased to entertain the prayer of their petition, more especially as a similar law of exclusion as regards engravers is not to be found among the rules of any Continental Academy of Art.—And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

All that has as yet been done on this just and well-worded petition is, that Mr. Samuel Cousins, a mezzotinto engraver (and eminently distinguished as such), has been elected an "Associate Engraver of the new Class," and an "R.A. elect." This does not meet the demands of the petition; and something more must yet be done to atone for the injustice rendered by the Royal Academy (and by the Royal Academy alone) to a very noble art.

The arrival in London of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, the distinguished French artist, has been hailed with many marks of satisfaction by English artists of every rank. She has brought with her "The Horse Fair"—considered by many her masterpiece; and about which all our artists are in a fever of delight. Idle talkers marry her in imagination to a very distinguished animal-painter of our own school; but there is no more truth in the rumour than there is in the pleasantry of a reply which Mr. David Roberts is said to have made to a letter from Mr. Ruskin regarding his "Notes" on Mr. Roberts' pictures.

Our old friend Sylvanus Urban, a Correspondent informs us, has led us into a mistake. The letter which we printed last week, from Dean Swift to his publisher about "Gulliver's Travels," is not so great a novelty as we were induced by Mr. Urban to believe it to have been. The letter, we are told, was printed by the late Dr. Cooke Taylor in his edition of "Gulliver," and this fact our Correspondent properly observes should have been noticed by our friend Sylvanus. Oddly enough, while we are correcting our mistake, some of the originals of the series of letters from Swift to Motte (unknown to Sir Walter Scott) are passing under the hammer of Messrs. Puttock and Simpson. We shall have more to say on this subject.

Actors are talking of the admirable criticism on Mr. Farren in the Times of Tuesday, and very admirable it is. The writer has omitted to mention one of his capital parts, that of Justice Shallow in "Henry the Fourth." When, some six years ago, all our leading actors and actresses assembled on the stage of Covent Garden, each to play a part in Shakespeare, for the benefit of the Shakespeare House Fund, the united testimony of the best-informed critics on that occasion (and there were many present) was, that Mr. Farren's Justice Shallow was by far the best piece of Shakespearian acting on that night. And it was the best.

The well-timed and appropriate appearance of Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. Harley as the supporters of Mr. Farren on his farewell night recalled pleasantly to many who were present the lines in the epilogue by Rowe, when the great Betterton, after a stage life of fifty years, took his last benefit:—

"Time was when this good man no help did lack,
And scorn'd that any she should hold his back;
But now so age and infirmity have ordain'd
By two at once he's forc'd to be sustain'd."

The two on this occasion were Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle.

There is a near chance of our obtaining two new volumes of Mr. Macaulay's History. They are advertised by the Messrs. Longman as actually forthcoming.

LITERATURE.

ASPIN COURT; a Story of Our Own Time. By SHIRLEY BROOKS. Bentley.

Mr. Shirley Brooks is well known to the public as a successful writer for the stage and as a pleasant contributor to the best class of our periodical literature. This novel, we believe, is his first work of fiction on an extended scale. It will raise his reputation, not only from its own intrinsic merit, but from the promise it gives of still riper fruits of a cultivated mind. Taken as a whole, it betrays inexperience in the art of construction; taken in its parts, it is full of striking and beautiful things—a great variety of characters drawn from the life, scenes of the London society and manners of our time, evidently sketched from close and accurate observation, and in which the gay and humorous is blended with the pathetic in a manner which reminds us of the best efforts of Dickens. But the effect of these excellent qualities, we must repeat, is, in some measure, impaired by the author's deficiency in constructive skill. He has not been able to combine unity of design with variety of detail—to frame a clear and coherent story, involving the fortunes of his principal personages and rising in interest to the dénouement; for, in truth, he has created so many principal personages, every one demanding a share of our attention and sympathies, that we cannot concentrate them upon any one object or group of objects; and interest, so divided and subdivided, is sure to be weakened. Mr. Brooks, in short, has not yet learned to restrain the exuberance of his imagination, and to husband the riches of his inventive power. He has used up, in this one novel, as large a quantity of valuable materials as might—and even with better effect—have served him for half a dozen.

In the romantic portion of his book Mr. Brooks is conventional, as many others have been before him. He writes, not from life, but from books. But when he sets himself to paint the life in which he has mingled, and the manners which he has observed, how different he is! How fresh, how graphic, how animated, how real!

It fortunately happens that a large portion of his book is made up of such pictures; and it is from these that it will derive its vitality. We cannot give specimens of them, as it would require much preliminary explanation to make them intelligible; but we can assure our readers that they abound in every volume. We must, however, give one sample of our author's style. The hero, Carleton, has written a play, and hears with alarm that the Lord Chamberlain is going to refuse his licence. Carleton hastens to wait upon his Lordship, who very graciously states his objections. After a number of remarks, amusingly frivolous, like those which a certain Deputy Chamberlain was in the habit of making, his Lordship went on:—

"And now, Mr. Carleton, we come to a very serious matter, and one which makes me doubt whether, under any circumstances, I can license this comedy. This you need not write down, but have the kindness to consider what I say. Your Sir Malachite, a person of low birth, who has been knighted by an accident (*that*, you must of course remove, as everybody knows to whom you refer), seeks to seduce the wife of a nobleman. Now, in these times, what can I say to this?"

"I would more fully say, my Lord," said Carleton, "that though your Lordship and your predecessors have hitherto protected the monopoly of theatrical vice, I have thought myself justified in opening a little free trade. From time immemorial the stage seducer and libertine has always been a nobleman, and his victim a plebeian. Every drama intended for the lower classes is framed in the spirit of one of their most popular songs, 'See the star-breasted villain to yonder cot bound!' People have been taught to believe the aristocracy one mass of cruel, ignorant, and selfish Don Juans. That this sort of representation has been always permitted, and is at this moment taking place in a dozen theatres attended by the class upon whom these amusements really make an impression, is a fact to which the attention of your Lordship's office has no doubt been directed. But in selecting my libertine from another body than the House of Lords, I venture to think that if I have not done a good service, I have exhibited a good motive."

"There is much in what you say, Mr. Carleton; and I deplore the habit which has arisen of permitting the class of pieces you describe. But my business is with the drama immediately before me. In making the libertine a man of the people, you excite attention to antagogistic principles, and that is very undesirable. All is very quiet in the country just now, and we will try to keep it so."

"It is a spurious quiet, my Lord, that turns its back upon a danger, and denies the existence of what it refuses to behold," said Bernard.

"All politics are a compromise, you know," said Lord Doveton, smiling. "But we are straying from business."

"Perhaps not, my Lord," said Carleton. "I am sure your Lordship will acquit me of any intention of dictation or declamation; but I would respectfully urge upon you that this is not a mere question of detail. Your Lordship, exercising a discreet supervision of the drama, sees many allusions and innuendos in every play, upon the propriety of retaining or rejecting which, your opinion, as that of a high-minded nobleman as well as a practical man of the world, ought in all reason to be final. For myself, I could wish nothing better than so gentlemanly a censorship, which would tend at once to the improvement of the tone as well as of the art of the dramatist."

Lord Doveton nodded—not assenting, but in token that he listened. "But I would urge upon your Lordship the consideration of one simple fact. There are fifteen theatres open every night, without counting aristocratic regiments where *Misanthrope's* treason, *Laurezzi's* incest, and *Bertram's* blasphemy will, it is presumed, fall harmlessly upon the exalted and educated. But at each of the other theatres a low average of a thousand spectators nightly imbibe—with the good faith, greediness, and earnestness of uneducated listeners—precisely such lessons as it suits the Government they shall learn. Fifteen thousand eager auditors every night attend the sermons appointed for them by their betters, and your Lordship may rely that no portion of text or inference escapes them. This mighty crowd may be reached in the most effectual manner, and in spite of themselves, by as weighty a machine now in your Lordship's hands. But Government does not think it worth while to influence ninety thousand people every week—nay, not even to take care that they shall not be influenced by its enemies. The only care of Government is, that the dramatic machine shall not give offence by breaking; and your Lordship's office is to oil the wheels."

Carleton spoke earnestly, but with so much natural courtesy, that it was impossible for Lord Doveton to take offence at the expressions of the animated author. But when he had concluded, Lord Doveton said—

"You feel strongly upon a matter connected with your profession, Mr. Carleton; and that is a sure omen of your success in it. But unless you are willing to alter your comedy in conformity with an opinion which I see no cause to change, I fear you must reckon its prohibition as one of the obstacles in spite of which I have no doubt you will one day attain deserved popularity."

What could Carleton do? Bow; and, having ascertained from the Chamberlain that, subject to the alterations he had dictated, and a few similar ones afterwards mentioned by Lord Doveton, there would be no further objection to the play, take it to the theatre, and alter it in conformity with instructions.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF LORD METCALFE. Edited by J. W. KAYE. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Lord Metcalfe passed a long career, of forty years' duration, of incessant official activity, in the course of which he arrived at the highest posts and honours of Colonial Government—successively Governor-General of India, Governor of Jamaica, and Governor-General of Canada. A man of observation and of original thought, he from time to time drew up a mass of papers, relating to almost every conceivable department of the service, which, as they were received with attention and respect by the home authorities of the day, contain much that is worthy of preservation for the guidance of future Governments. Mr. Kaye, who has already published a "Life" of the distinguished statesman, now produces a volume of "Selections" from the voluminous State papers referred to. The task of selection and arrangement has been generally judiciously done; affording the opportunity of easy reference to any particular subject which the reader may be investigating. Lord Metcalfe's authority is especially of importance in reference to our East Indian empire, the precarious tenure and doubtful advantages of which he insisted upon on many occasions. In 1827—1836, he writes:—"Empires grow old, decay, and perish. Ours in India can hardly be called old, but seems destined to be short-lived. We appear to have passed the brilliancy and vigour of our youth, and it may be that we have reached a premature old age. We have ceased to be the wonder that we were to the natives; the charm which once encompassed us has been dissolved, and our subjects have had time to inquire why they have been subdued. The consequences of the inquiry may appear hereafter." Again:—"Our greatest danger is not from a Russian invasion, but from the fading of the impression of our invincibility from the minds of the native inhabitants in India. The dissatisfaction which would willingly root us out exists abundantly; the concurrence of circumstances sufficient to call it into general action may at any time happen." For the cause of this:—"Our Government is not a national Government that can rely on the affections of its subjects for defence against foreign invasion. It is the curse of a Government over a conquered country that it cannot trust the people." With this conviction firmly in his mind, he turns to the questions often mooted, of admitting natives to high appointments. "If it be intended," he says, "to substitute native

for European agency in the higher offices, the attempt will fail. When native agency predominates we shall be turned out of the country. We are not here by the will of the natives—*non tali aurilio, nec defensoris lens istis.*" But the worst feature of the case is that "the revenues of India are not equal to the support of its expenses, and judging from past experience, are not likely to become so. We may and we must reduce our ordinary expenditure within our income; but we have a heavy debt to discharge, and we have no security against future wars, which must increase our financial difficulties." These speculations, put forth a quarter of a century ago, are not unworthy of consideration at the present time. Of course there are many matters referred to in these papers which have undergone change since Lord Metcalfe wrote—as the right of residence of Europeans in the Company's territories, the emancipation of the Press in India, &c.; but these any one who takes interest in the subject will readily take into account.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE MESS-TABLE AND THE STAGE. By H. CURLING. Bosworth.

This is a collection of trifles—some grave, but the major part gay—well adapted for light reading—very light—in the railway or steam-boat. Many of the theatrical anecdotes are given upon the authority of a once-popular favourite, Samuel Russell—better known under the sobriquet of Jerry Russell, on account of his inimitable assumption of the part of Jerry Snail, in "The Mayor of Garrott."

The Mess-room stories are the author's own; and, besides an amusing account of "My First Detachment," include several random incidents of the last war, particularly of the Peninsular Campaign and Waterloo. In addition to all these, to complete the discursive character of the volume (which the author confesses to in his short preface), we have "Some Account of the Cinque Ports in General and Sandwich in Particular;" "An Exposition of the Cruelties Practised upon Cab and Onnibus Horses in London" (good in intention, but perhaps a little overdone); some smart criticisms upon English society, under the title of "Foreigner in London." From the military reminiscences we select an anecdote of Picton at Waterloo, which is highly characteristic of the intrepid man:—

I once heard an anecdote of Picton, from an officer, who was himself at Waterloo.

Picton, I was told by this officer, was wounded the day before Waterloo, but had concealed his hurt, and with the most heroic fortitude remained in the field. During the night, however, the agony of his wound obliged him to send for a surgeon, who remained with him until dawn; and, on his leaving, Picton thus addressed him:—

"You say that my wound is dangerous—fatal; that I am unfit for duty, and must be represented so to the Duke!"

"Such is my opinion," said the medical man. "I think it would be impossible for you to take command of your division."

"Leave me to judge of that, Sir," said Picton, "and in the meanwhile, allow me to ask you a question. From your long knowledge of me, do you consider me capable of strictly keeping my word?"

"I have every cause to believe so," returned the surgeon; "but why the question, Sir Thomas?"

"Simply for this reason," returned Picton, "that I have made up my mind to be in the field with my brigade; and I give you my word of honour, both as a gentleman and a soldier, that, if you place my name in your report as unfit for duty, I will shoot you with my own hand."

The surgeon shrugged his shoulders, shook Picton by the hand, and withdrew. The gallant General's name was accordingly omitted amongst the wounded; and, as his wish had often been expressed, that he might die amidst the blaze of battle, he was gratified.

The "Foreigner in London," whilst he very fairly ridicules our weak points—as our submission to the tyranny of fashion, our servile admiration of titles, the *triste* reserve of our habits, even at our clubs, &c.—is not exactly just when speaking of our army. He draws an invidious comparison between the regiments of the Line and the Household troops. It is quite true that a "Line regiment is seldom complimented (however hard the service it has just performed) by a tour of duty in the metropolis;" and that, "when it so happens that a battalion on service marches through London, it causes as much curiosity to the Londoners as a battalion of France, just arrived from Africa, would cause to the Parisians;" but there might be good reasons why the distinction between the services should be kept up. London is a little world of two and a half million souls; and it is to be considered the Guards have police duties to perform amongst them, which from old habit they perform with greater ease, success, and satisfaction to all parties, than Line regiments, strange to the localities and the habits of a London mob. But when he adds, "Certainly the Line has the glory, the others wear the gold lace," he indulges in a sneer which is not deserved. The Guards, when called upon, have never shirked from active and arduous service; and their noble achievements at Waterloo, in Canada, and lastly in the Crimea, attest that the blandishments of a generally-favoured position, amidst the glitter and gaiety of a London life, have not undermined the "pluck" and stalwart courage of Englishmen. Alas! poor fellows, of the thousands who went out proudly to their duty, amidst the vociferous cheering of their admiring brother-cockneys, little more than a twelvemonth ago, how few will return to their accustomed haunts and routine of civic duty!

STORIES FROM A SCREEN. By DUDLEY COSTELLO. Bradbury and Evans.

An attractive title, and a capital collection of stories. The author informs us that he obtained the hint for the former quite accidentally. Finding himself at an auction of household furniture somewhere in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, a large screen covered with pictures attracted his attention. He purchased it; and, after setting it up in his study, was struck with the rich variety of "subjects" for the author's pen the designs presented, "if one had only the key to them." The key was soon found in the author's fertile imagination; and hence the amusing random romances of every-day life which are comprised in the handsome volume before us. Glancing through the pages, we have been especially amused with "My French Governess" and "To Brighton and Back for Three-and-Sixpence;" and can bear testimony to the merit of "The Queen's Counsel and his Pretty Wife."

MORE INFERNAL MACHINES.—A private letter from St. Petersburg of the 4th inst. states that the discovery of the "infernal machines" by the Allied fleet had caused universal disappointment, as it was fully expected that the fleet would, one fine morning, have been blown out of the water by Professor Jacobi's awful invention. The Jacobites having been found not to answer, the Russian Government are about to organise a plan of submarine warfare on a large scale. The vessels to be employed can be moved beneath the surface, or even along the bottom of the water, and they are

ment when we state that the principal figure is thirteen feet in height; and the weight of the bronze and granite required for the work will not be less than 160 tons. It will be altogether a magnificent group of monumental sculpture; and its selection is creditable to the taste and judgment of the inhabitants of Manchester, by whom this Memorial is to be erected to the great Wellington.

"THE LIGHTHOUSE." BY CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A.

THE private theatricals at Campden-house, to which we made brief reference last week, have furnished us (by the kind permission of that distinguished artist, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.) with an illustration of great beauty and power. The play was called "The Lighthouse," and is supposed to take place in the edifice built by Rudyerd in 1708. The story of the drama is very impressive. Three light-keepers are shut up in the Lighthouse during a great storm, their provisions are exhausted and all relief from the shore impossible. Two Gurnecks, father and son, are the principal personages; but the third Jacob Dale, whose daughter is betrothed to the younger Gurnock, is a character of much power.

Aaron Gurnock, the father (most admirably played by Mr. Charles Dickens), exhausted by famine and watching, is driven by the injunction of a spectre which he fancies he has seen to make confession to his son that he has listened to the ravings of a dreamer. A ship has been wrecked on the Eddystone, and among the persons saved is *Lady Grace*, whose appearance and forgiveness restore peace and goodwill to all concerned. To illustrate this story, Mr. Stanfield lent the aid of his great genius, and, in addition to the exquisite picture of the exterior of the Lighthouse, he also painted the room in which the drama takes place.

Our illustration represents the building by Rudyerd, which was commenced in 1706, three years after the destruction of the first Lighthouse by a dreadful hurricane. Winstanley was the first who attempted to build a Lighthouse upon the Eddystone rocks; and in 1696, after great exertions, he succeeded in erecting a column, composed partly of wood and partly of stone, but not of sufficient height for the lantern to be at all times secure from the action of the waves; and it was said to be pos-



THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL FOR MANCHESTER, DESIGNED BY M. NOBLE.

sible for a six-oared boat to be lifted up upon a billow and driven through the open gallery of the Lighthouse. In 1703 some repairs became necessary, and Winstanley undertook to superintend the workmen. Some friends intimating the danger to which the Lighthouse was exposed in such tempestuous weather, Winstanley replied that he was so satisfied with the strength of the structure that he only wished to be there in the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of the heavens. His wish was gratified, and fatally for him. On the night of the 26th of November, there came a hurricane unparalleled in violence, and swept the Lighthouse and all its ill-fated inmates into the sea.

Rudyerd's structure took three years to complete, and on the 2nd of December, 1752, it was destroyed by fire. The light-keeper on watch went into the lantern as usual to snuff the candles, and found the whole of the cupola in flames. He aroused his companions, and whilst they were endeavouring to put out the fire a most singular accident occurred to one of the light keepers named Henry Hall. As he was looking upward a quantity of lead, dissolved by the heat, rushed like a torrent from the roof, and fell upon the man, who imagined that a quantity of the lead had passed into his stomach, but in the confusion and terror of the moment no attention was paid to him by his companions. The men were compelled to retreat downwards from room to room as the fire advanced over their heads; and when a boat came off to their rescue the three light-keepers were found in a hole in the east side of the rock in a state of stupefaction, and it was with much difficulty that they could be got into the boat. When they reached the shore one of the men made off, and no tidings was ever afterwards obtained of him. The man Hall contended that nothing would do him good until his stomach was relieved of the lead; but the assertion appeared so incredible that the surgeon who attended him would not believe him. For some days the man continued to swallow many things, both liquid and solid, but on the twelfth day, after being seized with cold sweat and spasms, he died. The surgeon, Mr. Spry, dissected the body, and found in the stomach a solid piece of lead of a flat oval form, which weighed seven ounces five drachms. An account of this extraordinary circumstance was transmitted to the Royal Society.

The existing Lighthouse was built by Mr. Smeaton, a philosophical instrument maker, and is said to have been designed after the waist or bole of a large spreading oak. Mr. Smeaton published a very interesting "Narrative of the Building and Construction of the Eddystone Lighthouse," which is extremely valuable, as it contains an exposition of most of the principles on which buildings exposed to the action of the seas and storms should be erected.



"THE LIGHTHOUSE."—PAINTED BY CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A., FOR THE PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT CAMPDEN-HOUSE.

THE STAMFORD RACE-CUP.

THE noble Stewards of the Stamford Races, the Earl of Strathmore and Lord Wm. Poulett, have this year exercised great taste in the selection of the design for their Cup, which we here engrave. The object sought has been real utility; and Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, has succeeded in combining that qualification with a highly ornamental object. The Cup, designed and manufactured by him, is in the Italian style of the period of the fifteenth century, and is extremely chaste in its composition, and classic in its outline, the whole is richly relieved by alternate frosted and bright silver; it is ornamented with two beautifully-modelled figures of



THE STAMFORD RACE-CUP, 1855.

Diana and an attendant Nymph, with dogs; and it has two basso-relievo compartments filled with sporting subjects, &c. The races took place on Tuesday and Wednesday.

HENDON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Or late years the places of worship erected for various Christian sects have presented some very commendable adaptations of the Ecclesiastical style of architecture, instead of following the unsightly mode in which were built the Dissenters' chapels of the last and early part of the present century. The new edifice, which we now engrave, is an additional exemplification of this advanced taste. It has just been erected for the Congregationalists (or Independents) in the village of Hendon, seven miles north-west of the metropolis. The building occupies a fine position in the high-road, being situated on a high point of rising ground.

The church is built in the Decorated style of architecture of the fifteenth century. The western front has four entrance-doors, and is terminated on either side by a massive stone octagon turret, surmounted by a richly-decorated spire. Within these turrets arrangements have been made for obtaining ready access to a western gallery, should such an addition be required at any future time to increase the accommodation.

The works have been carried out consistently throughout, under the superintendence of the architects, Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon, of London. The material employed is Kentish rag-stone, laid in random courses, and pointed triangularly in dark mortar; the dressings to the



NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HENDON.

windows, doors, buttresses, &c., are of the best Bath stone. The whole of the windows are filled with superior stained glass, by Lavers, of London, the cost of which has been defrayed by a friend. The roof has a noble effect, from its large circular principals with hammer-beams. It is open to the top. The timbers are darkly stained, and shown with good effect, relieved by the whitened ceiling between the rafters. The length of the building is 65 feet, and the width 96 feet—ample accommodation being afforded for above 400 persons. The cost, including the purchase of the freehold ground, will be about £3000.

The church was opened on Wednesday last.

The committee formed for the erection of this church have submitted to the inhabitants of Hendon an able statement of the objects contemplated by the originators of the undertaking, and explained the principles maintained by the Congregational Churches. To this circular are appended some striking extracts from writers of different persuasions, showing that, as a body, the Congregationalists (or Independents) have rendered essential service both to the cause of vital religion and also that of civil and religious liberty.



ROMAN REMAINS JUST DISCOVERED AT WESTON TURVILLE, BUCKS.

ROMAN RELICS FOUND AT WESTON TURVILLE RECTORY, BUCKS.
(From a Correspondent.)

ON Saturday evening, May 19th, 1855, a labourer was excavating in my Rectory garden, and at the depth of 4 feet 6 inches below the surface discovered a Roman vessel of coarse yellowish pottery, which bore the trace of old fractures, and was further broken into fragments by the discoverer. It appears to have occupied a hole 18 inches in diameter. Its thickness varied from half an inch to an inch; and it seems to have been used for the purpose of covering over the undermentioned articles, being either an amphora or cinerary urn. The clay in which it was found is cretaceous, very tenacious, and impervious to water. The contiguous clay was streaked with dark lines, which distinguished it from the surrounding portions, bearing marks of disturbance to the eye of the practised excavator.

A. Articles in glass:—

1. One blueish green glass vessel, circular (resembling the drawing in Mr. Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," p. 226, outside figure on the left hand). Fragments of the top and bottom have been joined, which enable me to give the height at 11½ inches, and the diameter at 5½ inches. The fragments of the middle are deficient. Adhering to this were found pieces of bone.

2. Green glass vessel, nearly perfect (resembling the drawing of Mr. Wright, same page, second figure on the left). Height nearly 6 inches, 2½ square. In this were found ashes.

3. A vessel similar to No. 2; only the bottom found, 2½ inches square. In this were discovered some little silver beads, one bead with a wire in it (see 14); ashes, and among them part of a wooden pin, about an inch long.

4-5. The handle of this has a different pattern from the handle of No. 2, and the glass is thinner, and of a lighter green. Height not ascertained; 3 inches square.

B. Articles in red Samian ware:—

6. A patera, nearly entire, height more than 2 inches, diameter 7 inches. Name of the potter at the bottom, inside, very clear—MVXTVLLIM. Contained ashes; and among them leaves, probably the remains of garlands and wreaths used at the burial; a white substance, perhaps balsam, which emitted when pressed, an aromatic scent; some more little silver beads, one with a wire in it; an ornament in shape like a glass bugle (13), nearly 4-10 inch long; a fibula or brooch, in bronze (E 3), with the place for the pin perfect, length more than an inch; another bronze ornament, like a fly, nearly an inch high (16).

7. A patera. Height 1½ inch, diameter 6½ inches. Nearly restored.

8. A cup, apparently belonging to Patera No. 2. Very nearly restored. The name of the potter very distinct, METTI. M. Height, nearly 2 inches. Diameter at the top 4½ inches, at the bottom 1¾ inch.

C. Articles in coarse light red pottery:—

9. Resembling the middle figure of the seven in Mr. Wright's book, p. 226. Neck broken off; height 7 inches; largest diameter 4 inches. In this were found ashes, a twisted wire, and a rivet-head.

D. Drab-coloured ware:—

10. Imperfect. Indented with a cross-barred pattern; height rather more than 3½ inches; diameter of the highest and most projecting rim, 3 inches.

11. Top with the handle and bottom so pieced as to enable one to conjecture the height to be between 9 and 10 inches, and the diameter 5½ inches.

12. Height more than 2½ inches; diameter not quite 2 inches.

13, 14, 15. Ornaments.

E. Various articles:—

Several pieces of iron with rivets and short nails. These have fibres of wood adhering to them; and one piece especially seems to show that they belonged to a wooden chest, from half an inch to an inch thick. As some of the vessels described above were evidently fractured long ago, the probability is they were put into a chest, and were broken by the pressure of the earth when the wood yielded to decay.

16. Fibula.

17. The segment of a circular plate in silvery bronze—perhaps part of a mirror, or of a circular fibula.

18. Part of a pin, with ornamented head, two inches long, coloured bone, or very hard wood.

19. Part of a plain bone pin, three inches long.

20. A small piece of leather, with sharp little nails in it—perhaps part of a sandal.

There are also a dried fruit, the exterior mouldy, the interior white and pulpy, about 1½ inch by 1 inch in length and breadth, and nearly 2 inches in thickness, shrivelled since exposure; besides many pieces of human bone calcined.

The ornaments afford evidence that the burial was that of a female. I have been greatly assisted in these investigations by Mr. Burgess, the secretary of the Bucks Archaeological Society. This village is situated two miles from the Ichnield Way, near Ashton, Clinton-hill, supposed to have been the site of a British and Roman encampment. And in a cottage garden, not many years ago, two coins were found of the reigns of Vespasian and Adrian, now in the possession of Mr. Fowler, of the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury.

A FAMILY OF LIONS.

THE Zoological Society of Clifton and Bristol have the good fortune to possess a Garden and Menagerie, which are finely situated in pure and healthful air, and are kept in excellent order; and the management have frequently succeeded in obtaining rare additions to their collection. A few years since we illustrated a specimen of the two-toed Sloth, the only living example brought to this country. We now illustrate a very recent acquisition—a family of Lions of four generations. The father and mother are about four years old. In September, 1853, the largest pair of young were cubbed; and in 1854 a second pair, of which one is in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park. The youngest in the group were cubbed about three months since. Thus there have been three litters of six cubs in two years and a half.

Another peculiar attraction of the Clifton and Bristol Gardens is a large Aquarium, containing several specimens of the splendid zoophytes of the Bristol Channel, which the Rev. Mr. Kingsley has so eloquently described in his recently-published work, entitled "Glauces; or the Wonders of the Shore;" one of the most interesting sea-side books which it has been our fortune to meet with.



FAMILY OF LIONS IN THE GARDENS OF THE CLIFTON AND BRISTOL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINKS, AND DRUGS.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into this subject has commenced its sittings. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Scholefield (chairman), Mr. Alderman Cubitt, Viscount Ebrington, Viscount Goderich, Mr. Gregson, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Knight, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Otway, Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Swift, Mr. Charles Villiers, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Sheridan.

Dr. Hassall, the first witness examined, said he was a medical man, and had devoted a good deal of attention to the adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs. Adulteration was exceedingly prevalent in almost all articles of consumption. Adulteration consisted of the addition of substances—1st, to increase the bulk and weight of the article; 2nd, to colour and heighten its appearance; and 3rdly, to impart to it smell, pungency, and taste. He intended, in the first instance, to give the fact of adulteration, and the prevalence of the practice; 2nd, to treat of the sanitary bearings of the question; 3rdly, to show the importance of the microscope in discovering adulteration; and lastly, to suggest such remedies as occurred to him. Dr. Hassall then read a long list of articles, with the substances with which they were adulterated. He was understood to say that annatto was adulterated with chalk, wheat-flour, rye, soap, turmeric, and Venetian red; arrowroot, with sago, tapioca, and starches; anchovies, with Dutch, French, and Sicilian fish, and Venetian red; bread, with ground bones, mashed potatoes, and alum; confectionery, with mineral whites, Prussian blue, ultra-green and red lead; cinnamon, with chrome yellow, gamboge, and Indian red lead; coffee, with chicory, roasted wheat, rye, potato flour, mangel-wurzel, and beans; chicory, with burnt beans, sawdust, and carrot; cocoa and chocolate, with sago, potato, sugar, and red ferruginous earth. He then showed how the following articles were adulterated:—Cayenne pepper, custard and egg powder, ginger, rum, mustard, curry powder, flour, ginger, marmalade, porter, pickles, snuff, tea, vinegar, &c. These were articles which he found, by personal analysis, were adulterated. Many of these being poisonous are highly detrimental to health. He had discovered the adulteration partly by means of the microscope and chemistry. It was not known before that the microscope was so generally applicable for the detection of adulteration. He stated these adulterations with perfect confidence as to their accuracy. The results had been published from time to time in connection with the names of the parties; and if they had not been correct, the parties would have shown in what respect they erred. The statements had appeared for four years, and had involved the publication of the names and addresses of many hundreds of manufacturers. Great care was taken in the purchase of the articles, and each one was labelled with the name of the individual from whom it was obtained. Thirty or forty specimens of a particular article were examined before any report was drawn up upon it. The purchases were made in a very impartial manner, from all classes of traders—the object being to ascertain truly how far adulteration prevailed. No information was given to the shopkeeper as to the object of purchasing the article. Green tea, he said, was adulterated with Prussian blue, and other substances which were calculated to deteriorate health. There was no such thing to be got as pure green tea, which possessed a natural green hue, although it reached this country in its genuine state. He never found any adulteration of cream, but he had not examined cream to the same extent as other articles. Red lead was often used in cayenne pepper. In snuff the adulteration consisted of another description of lead. He heard the other day of a gentleman who had a paralytic stroke; he was a large consumer of cayenne, which he was supposed to take at every meal. If the cayenne was adulterated with lead, it was impossible to disconnect the fact of his taking it in very large quantities with the attack of paralysis.

Dr. Hassall then went on to say that Scotch marmalade was adulterated with turnips, potatoes, and other vegetable substances. Snuff was subject to a very large amount of adulteration. There was scarcely any adulteration in cigars. Coloured confectionery was also very greatly adulterated. In France so extensive did this evil prevail that the Government prohibited the use of certain colouring matters in confectionery, and pointed out those which might be employed. Paste of Paris was used in some confectionery in this country to the extent of 43 percent. This substance was most injurious. As regarded gin there was only half as much alcohol in some specimens as there was in others; while some contained 12s. worth of alcohol, others had not more than 6s. worth. The strength was mainly attributable to adulteration. Some contained a very large quantity of cayenne, which gave it a hot, burning taste. In no case had he detected sulphuric acid in gin. Some gin was flavoured with juniper-berry, but very little was treated in so simple a manner. All gin was flavoured with preparations called gin flavours, which were not in general poisonous, but consisted chiefly of aromatic things, which gave a pleasing taste to the palate. Juniper was not dear; but manufacturers found that these gin flavours produced an article which was liked better. All English drags were more or less adulterated. No doubt could be entertained that the subject of adulteration was of high importance in a sanitary point of view, and was really a question of the public health. There was, first, the adulteration of articles with mixtures of no harm in themselves, but prejudicial in weakening the strength of these articles. This chiefly applied to medicines, whose action on the system by such adulteration was either destroyed or modified. The continuance of this practice, it was clear, must have the effect of destroying the foundation of the healing art. In the second place, there was the adulteration of articles with injurious substances. Some of these were most virulent poisons, and, although taken in small quantities, they collected in the system, and in the end produced serious results. Paralysis had been caused by taking snuff containing red lead. The microscope had enabled him to discover adulterations in vegetable substances which he could not have discovered by the aid of chemistry. The value of the microscope for this purpose had only recently been ascertained. Previously adulteration was practised with security and immunity; but now that security and immunity were destroyed, and any person who adulterated articles was liable at any time to discovery. The remedies which he suggested were of two kinds—first, those of detecting adulteration; and, secondly, those which were necessary for its prevention. In order to detect adulteration, it was requisite to have a central board, consisting of celebrated analysts and chemists, and to have district officers appointed to keep a close watch upon all articles sold—to purchase specimens of them, and send them to the central board for examination. He also proposed that the board should issue cheap tracts containing plain directions for discovering adulteration. For the prevention of adulteration, it would be necessary to publish the names and addresses of all persons whose goods were analysed, whether the articles were proved genuine or adulterated; also, to punish the seller of the adulterated article by fine, and the actual adulterator by fine or imprisonment, or both.

He had brought this subject before the President of the Board of Health. Sir Benjamin Hall told him it was his intention to take up the question of the adulteration of food and drugs, but he had not done so; and his time had lately been very much engaged.

On Wednesday the Committee again met, when Dr. Hassall resumed his evidence, and said that he had brought a hamper of samples of pickles, bottled fruits, and vegetables, in two series. One exhibited the natural state, and the other artificially coloured with poisonous salts of copper. Two bottles of anchovy sauce—the one a natural colour and nearly white, and the other adulterated, of deep brick red, being coloured with bone armenian, in the proportion of 10 lb. of earth to 100 gallons. There were also various samples of coloured sugar confectionery, with colouring of chromate of lead, red lead, arsenite of copper, Brunswick green, gamboge, and cochineal, which he detected even independent of analysis. The samples were handed round to the Committee, and Dr. Hassall said that the red earth was so much dirt added.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. HASSALL.—An influential general committee has been appointed for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Dr. Hassall, the first witness examined before Mr. Scholefield's Adulteration of Food Committee, in accordance with the following resolution, passed at a preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in the various questions relating to the public health:—“That the eminent scientific merit of Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, in demonstrating on a large scale, as chief analyst of the Lancet Sanitary Commission, the pernicious adulterations of our food, our beverages, and our drugs, ought to be authenticated, and that the great service he has thus rendered to the community calls for a suitable public acknowledgment.”

A CANADIAN VIEW OF BRITISH RECRUITING IN THE UNITED STATES.—Our neighbours in the United States are giving themselves a great deal more trouble about the recruiting going on there for the British service than their own general principles or the particular circumstances of the case seem to warrant. It is one of their great principles that every man may choose his own allegiance, and they have always insisted that the ordinary doctrine that once a subject always a subject should not be applied to Britshers serving on board their ships of war. Why, then, do they object to men, many of whom are not citizens of the United States, choosing their allegiance under the British Crown? We understand their objection to anything like the exercise of the power of enlistment on American territory. That would be the assumption of a sovereign function; and, therefore, an affront to the national sovereignty; but why one man, in a free country, has not a right to tell another that men are wanted in such a place for such a service, if you choose to go there you may have a free passage, is what does not appear clear. To talk about kidnapping and seduction is perfectly ridiculous. Even when arrived at Halifax, everybody knows that the men may enlist or not at their own good will. It is, therefore, a somewhat high-handed exercise of power to stop vessels, or to punish agents engaged in doing what is in accordance with American principles, and we imagine, not inconsistent with American Law.—*Montreal Herald*, June 29.

At Geneva the fear of cholera has kept away almost all visitors who usually resort there at this time of year for sea-bathing; but there have not been more than two or three cases this year, and at present the health of the town is everything that could be desired.

THE CASE OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND CO.

Sir J. Paul, W. Strahan, and R. M. Bates were once more brought up to Bow-street on Wednesday last. Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ballantine for Mr. Strahan; and Mr. Sleight (in the absence of Mr. Parry) for Mr. Bates. The continued interest taken by the public in these proceedings was manifested by a crowd almost exceeding that of any former occasion.

Mr. Bodkin, on the part of the prosecution, said it would be remembered that a difficulty had arisen in consequence of the fact that the house of Overend and Co. were at issue in the actual description of the securities deposited with them by Sir John Paul. The difference in the accounts given respecting the securities in question necessitated a reference to the books of the bankrupts, which, although refused at first, had ultimately been accorded. On the part of the prosecution persons were appointed to institute a most searching inquiry into the facts of the case; but, owing to the voluminous character of the books, the solicitor to the prosecution had found it necessary to call in the aid of a professional accountant, whose services had ever since been exclusively devoted to the examination of the books. That inquiry was still going on. Some important results had been already brought about, but as nothing like a full and complete examination could be accomplished for some time to come yet, he (Mr. Bodkin) preferred delaying any statements of these results at present. He rather concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Ballantine, sanctioned by the still higher authority of his worship, at the last remand, that the utmost possible endeavour should be made to master the details of the case by private inquiry before proceeding further with the matter in court; and for this purpose he begged, therefore, to ask that the three defendants might be remanded for another week.

Mr. Jardine: Does it occur to you, Mr. Bodkin, as absolutely necessary that the securities of Dr. Griffith should be actually traced to their late or present destination—whether in the hands of Overend and Co., or elsewhere?

Mr. Bodkin: I by no means think it is; but we consider it of great importance to know the fact, although it may not be essential, or at least absolutely so, to the prosecution.

Mr. Ballantine, as a matter of personal feeling, must beg of his friend to bring the case to a speedy close. It was a frightfully painful thing to the prisoners to be brought up in this way, week after week, to be the objects of public gaze and derision—the objects of an exposure of the most revolting kind. If his clients were alone concerned he might allow this; but all parties were inconvenienced by these repeated remands. He, therefore, hoped his friend would use all possible diligence in the matter. He should not oppose the present application.

Mr. Bodkin was sure the Court would grant that, looking to the difficulties interposed in the way of this prosecution, there had been no unreasonable delay in prosecuting this case. He could not promise that any material progress would be made next week, but he was quite willing to assent to a merely formal remand.

Mr. Ballantine asked if it was necessary to have the defendants brought up to the bar again, in that case. Could not the case be again formally adjourned without their attendance?

Mr. Jardine: They must be brought up as a matter of form, but let it be understood that we only remand till next Wednesday, to comply with the Act; that nothing will be done on that occasion, except the formal remand of the prisoners again till the following Wednesday. So that, in fact, it will be a remand, in effect, for a fortnight from this day, by which time I hope Mr. Bodkin will be ready.

Mr. Bodkin expressed a similar hope.

The prisoners were then individually remanded, with the sanction of all parties, for a week, to be again brought up on the 1st of August.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Few Jockey-club propositions have created so much discussion as the one regarding the abolition of p.p. betting, which will be brought forward during the next Second October Meeting at Newmarket. It has originated in the disgust which was felt at the large sums got out of Oulston for the last Derby, and, if carried, it bids fair to ruin round betting altogether. It remains, however, to be seen whether Mr. Davis (who never bets more than 2s to 1 against a horse) will choose to be dictated to by any one; and he is quite powerful enough to enforce his own views on the matter. The public and the Ring would, we believe, be none the better for any alteration in the present rule, as it would be virtually evaded, by bringing horses to the post quite unprepared, simply to make the bets against them stand, and thus nothing would be achieved. In fact, more mischief might be done, as many of the public never back horses until they see them at the post, little dreaming that they are “not meant.” The Goodwood Cup betting is still very languid, and the two French horses and Oulston occupy all the attention of the Ring. We are still, however, firm in our belief that, good as Oulston may be, he has no chance with Rattle at 12 lbs. The St. Leger betting is a dead letter; and Oulston's sale—if it be one—has not increased his backer's confidence. Some look upon it as a mere *ruse* to bring St. Hubert (who has been under Mr. Major's care) into the market, by deceiving the public once more into the idea that he is the best of the pair, and thus getting on to Oulston at rather long odds. Coroebus is not unlikely to run well for this race; but he was below his form at Liverpool, where Dirk Hatterack figured most ignominiously. The Baron's party are fond of Blooming Heather for it; and it is to be hoped that she will not take to roaring, as Orcetes and so many others of her companions have done. Nettle has, we hear, so much shaken by her Epsom accident, that she will not appear again this year; and it is said that the handsome Polmoodie has passed out of Lord John Scott's into Mr. Merry's hands. The two-year-old result, by Epirus out of Confidence, is also not a little talked about. Dervish has come out as a four-year-old in rather better colours; while Acrobat's roaring has quite sunk him back into the third class. The Ebor Handicap has only thirty-four acceptances, among whom Hosodar, 7 st., undismayed by his Ascot downfall, again figures, and receives 12 lbs. from his old companion—Ivan; while Rattle, 8 st. 10 lbs., heads the list. The 1857 Derby entries amount to 212, a number which has only three times been exceeded; those for the Oaks, 134, are rather below the average; while the St. Leger, with its 167, is exactly on a par with last year, which had the largest entry ever known.

The racing fixtures for the week are few and uninteresting. Marlborough and Chelmsford each occupy Tuesday and Wednesday. The latter meeting is now under the able care of Mr. Merry, of Leamington, and has eighteen acceptances for its handicap, in which Rataphan has to give Mr. Payne's Cock Pheasant of the same year 34 lbs. Many a “Cheshire Squire” and “Lancashire Witch” will wend their way to Knutsford races, on Wednesday and Thursday, through its pleasant hazel grown lanes; but the glories of the little meeting have sadly departed since Sir Thomas Stanley's day, and it is now not much beyond Wenlock, which is fixed for Friday.

Yachting will be pretty brisk during the ensuing week, and commences with the Regatta at Lowestoft on Tuesday. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Royal Western Club (Ireland) hold theirs at Caltha, Belfast Lough; and on Wednesday a regatta will also come off at Mr. Mary's, Rotherhithe. The Prince of Wales' Yacht-club sailing match is fixed for the latter day as well; and on Thursday the “Father Thames” will once more be called into requisition for the Eastern Thames Regatta. A boat race against time is exciting much interest in Oxford, in which the taker of the odds undertakes that a four-oared boat shall be rowed from Oxford to Putney in twenty hours, during the present long vacation.

An “All England” cricket match is set down for Newark, on Thursday; but the “United All England” do not play during the week. Some of its corps, as well as of “All England,” will join in the great match, at Lord's, on Monday, of “The gentlemen against the players.” “All England” was cleverly beaten by sixty-three runs in one innings, when they encountered Earl Stamford's twenty-two, last week; and it is thought that the same fate awaits “The United,” when they pitch their wickets in their turn, on July 30th, in Envile-park.

STOURBRIDGE RACES.—MONDAY.

Prestwood Stakes.—Cripple, 1. Ninetta, 2. Stourbridge Stakes.—Master Slender, 1. Whitelock, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Roving Betsy, 1. Alma, 2. East Worcestershire Stakes.—Ithuriel m., 1. Miss Hatch, 2.

TUESDAY.

Ladies' Purse.—Roving Betsy, 1. Helene, 2. Gold Cup Stakes.—Whalebone, 1. Kiteflyer, 2. Envile Stakes.—Wintelock, 1. Timotheus, 2.

STAMFORD MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Miss Goldschmidt walked over. Stamford St. Leger Stakes.—Benhamus walked over. Burghley Stakes.—Besika, 1. Hermit, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Little Fairy f. walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Adamant, 1. Pleanty f. 2. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Exchange walked over. Ketton Stakes.—Besika, 1. Sandboy, 2. Gold Cup.—Besika, 1. Sharavogue, 2. Only these two ran. Won by a neck.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Scarboro' Stakes.—Rataphan and Sinequa—no divided forfeits. Robin Hood Stakes.—Tilly, 1. Leamington, 2. Nottingham Handicap.—Typee, 1. Braxey, 2. Sherwood Handicap.—Huzzenut, 1. Hybla, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although our advices from Paris state that the whole of the French Loan of £30,000,000 will be almost immediately taken up on the opening of the lists, Messrs. Rothschild and others have intimated that they are prepared to receive applications for the Loan in question at a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent commission. The applications, we are informed, must not be for less than 900 francs of Rentes in the Four-and-a-Half per Cent, and 750 Rentes in the Three per Cent. It is by no means improbable, however, that all sums subscribed in this country will be returned, should the Loan be taken up with avidity in France. As the new Turkish Loan of £5,000,000 will be jointly guaranteed by England and France, very little doubt can be entertained but that the whole of it will be subscribed for, and without having any effect upon our Money-market, which remains easy, notwithstanding that another instalment of the English Loan of £18,000,000 fell due on Tuesday. In the bonds of the last Loan contracted for Turkey there have been numerous purchases effected, and a considerable advance has taken place in the quotations.

The amount of money business transacted in the Consol-market has been very moderate during the whole of the week; nevertheless prices, almost generally, have been well supported. The Directors of the India-house have given notice that on and after the 21st of July, 1855, the interest on India Bonds will be reduced from 4 to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Holders must signify their approval of the reduction by the 21st of Jan. next, or their bonds will be paid off.

On Monday most National Securities were very flat, and a shade lower than at the close of the previous week:—The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cents, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; the New Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the New Five per Cents, 117. Bank Stock, 214 to 213; Long Annuities, 1855, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock, 230; Omnium, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium. Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 27s. premium; Ditto, Bonds, 1859, 101. There was a slight improvement in the quotations on the following day, and the market assumed a more favourable appearance. Bank Stock realised 213 to 214. The Three per Cents Reduced were 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cent Consols—for both for money and time—90 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the New Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long Annuities, 1860, 4 1-16; Ditto, 1855, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock, 232 to 230; India Bonds, 37s. to 35s.; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 27s. premium; Ditto Bonds, 101 to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Wednesday prices were very firm, and numerous small purchases of Stock were effected on account of the public. Bank Stock, 214. The Three per Cents Reduced were 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cent Consols—for both for money and time—90 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the New Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long Annuities, 1860, 4 1-16; Ditto, 1855, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock, 232 to 230; India Bonds, 34s. to 36s.; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 27s. premium; Ditto Bonds, 101 to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$. Thursday's business was limited, and several sales of stock were effected. The Three per Cent Consols were done at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91 for transfer, and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Account. Bank Stock, 213 to 214. The New Annuity was quoted 16 15-16; Exchequer Bills, 20 to 27s. premium. With the exception of Turkish Bonds having advanced nearly 3 per cent, there have been no important changes in the value of foreign securities, for which, however, the market has ruled firm. Brazilian Five per Cents have sold at 101; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91; Ecuador Bonds, 4; Granada Deferred, 7; Mexican Three per Cents, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Three per Cents, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Five per Cents, 100; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90 ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87; Spanish Three per Cents, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, Deferred, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Turkish Six per Cents, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 30; Ditto, Deferred, 13; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Du chi Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 99; Chile Six per Cents, 103.

There has been a steady business done in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, at very full prices:—Australasia have realised 84 $\frac{1$

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 16.—A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market, coastwise and by land carriage. All kinds commanded a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last, of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter, and a good clearance was effected. There was an improved sale for foreign wheat, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money, and floating cargoes were in request, at extreme rates. Grinding barley moved off steadily, at very full price; but malting and distilling sorts ruled inactive. The malt trade was dull, on former terms, good sound oats exchanged hands freely, at full quotation. Damp qualities gave way to quarters. In the value of beans and peas, no change took place. Country flour was in request, and rather dearer.

July 18.—We had a good demand for wheat and flour, at fully Martin's quotations. In the value of other articles very little change took place.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 70s. to 77s.; ditto white, 76s. to 81s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 71s. to 76s.; rye, 40s. to 45s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 33s.; distilling, 31s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 65s.; Kingston and Ware, 64s. to 71s.; Cheverell, 72s. to 73s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 26s.; common ditto, 25s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork barley, 21s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 28s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; green peas, 23s. to 40s.; mangel, 40s. to 42s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; bohemia, 12s. to 47s.; quarter, 20s.; made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 53s. to 55s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 50s. to 55s., per sack; American flour, 38s. to 45s. per barrel.

Seeds.—All agricultural seeds are a shade lower, at least stationary prices. Linseed and cakes are steady, on former terms;

Hemp, 4s. 6d.; flax, 6s. to 70s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 65s. to 72s., per quarter; Coriander, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s. Tares, 9s. to 11s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 82s. to 84s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10s.; ditto, foreign, 1s. 11s. to 1s. 12s. per ton. Canary, 6s. to 50s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10s. to 16s.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 75s. 1d.; barley, 31s. 7d.; oats, 10s. 6d.; rye, 41s. 6d.; beans, 45s. 6d.; peas, 42s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 76s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 3d.; oats, 9s. 9d.; rye, 4s. 7d.; beans, 46s. 6d.; peas, 42s. 7d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 85s. 3d.; barley, 62s.; oats, 91s. 3d.; rye, 11s. 7d.; beans, 23s. 9d.; peas, 23s. quarters.

Tre.—The small samples being rather extensive, the demand is heavy, and prices are largely supported. Common sound congee is selling at 8d. per pound.

All raw sugars have moved off steadily, and, in some instances, a further advance of 6d. per cwt has been realized. Barbados has changed hands at 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; Grenada, 33s. to 34s.; Bequia, 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. Floating cargoes of foreign have produced extreme rates. The demand for refined goods is steady. Brown lump, 46s. 6d. to 47s.; and low to fine grocery, 47s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Nearly all kinds have been in good request, and good ordinary native has realized 47s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—About 6000 bags have sold this week, at very full prices—Bengal being quoted at 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—The demand for fine Irish butter is steady, and prices are rather on the advance. Inferior parcels command previous rates. English and foreign qualities are unaltered in value.

There is an improved sale for bacon, and the quotations have further advanced per cwt. Hams and steaks are the turn dearer. In other kinds of provisions only a moderate business is doing.

Pork.—There is a fair demand for bacon, and prices continue to advance. P.Y.C. on the spot has realized 53s. 6d. to 54s.; and for Oct. 1st to December, 55s. per cwt. Town bacon, 51s. 6d. no cash.

Rough fat, 2s. 10d.

Oils.—Linseed oil has sold readily at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per cwt. Other oils have commanded prices. Turnip oil is dull, and cheaper. Rape, 4s. English spelt's, 31s. 6d.; American, 32s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There has been a fair demand for rum, at full price. A Government contract for 10,000 gallons is unopened. Brandy is higher, though, and most spirit is quoted at 10s. 6d. per gallon.

Wines.—Tawny Port, 55s. 6d.; Madeira, 53s. 6d.; Finsbury, 52s. 6d.; Edan Melia, 50s. 6d.; Belmont, 50s. 6d.; Lambton, 51s. 6d.; Stewart's, 51s. 6d.; Caradoc, 50s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 51s. 6d. per gallon.

Hops.—Our market is very dull, as barely the late decline in the quotations. Duty, £40,000, with very favourable accounts from the plantations. Nearly 800 bales of American hops have arrived this week.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at very full prices. English qualities are firm, and quite as dear as last week.

Potatoes.—The supplies of new English are increasing, and nearly 20,000 bushels have arrived from the Continent. A steady business is doing, at 8s. to 10s. per cwt. for English, and 3s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of fat stock have been moderate, and the general demand has stood, as follows—

BEEF—from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; lambs, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; per 8 lbs., to skin the offals.

Neat cattle and Headhall.—Each kind of meat has been firm as to price.

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; per 8 lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

W. BRIDGEWATER, Cheltenham, coal merchant and brick and tile maker.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 13.

1st Life Guards: E. J. W. Patten and the Hon. S. J. G. Egerton to be Cornets and Sub-Lieutenants.
1st Dragoon Guards: Quartermaster W. Smith to be Paymaster.
6th: Lieut. J. M. B. Murdoch to be Lieutenant.
17th: The Hon. W. H. Curzon to be Cornet.
1st Grenadier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. F. A. T. Clayton to be Lieutenant and Captain.
1st Foot: Lieut. J. A. R. Todd to be Captain; Ensign W. J. Shanly to be Ensign.
2nd: Ensigns A. P. Hobson and T. John to be Lieutenants; Lieut. W. V. Martin to be Adjutant.
3rd: Lieut. J. Paton to be Captain; Ensign J. C. Boyce to be Lieutenant.

7th: Major A. J. Pack to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major R. Y. Shipley to be Major; Lieuts. T. W. Marten and L. R. H. Brown to be Captains; Ensigns J. K. McAdam and J. W. Elwes to be Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant.
10th: Lieut. J. H. Butler to be Ensign.
16th: Lieut. W. P. Terry to be Captain; Ensign C. J. R. Bedford to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. R. Luard to be Ensign.
17th: Lieut. R. E. Williams to be Captain; Ensign W. H. Parker to be Lieutenant.
18th: Ensigns J. L. Adamson, W. R. Bell, to be Lieutenants; Lieut. R. H. Biddle to be Ensign.

23rd: Ensign C. H. Buck to be Lieutenant; Lieut. D. Dyneley to be Adjutant.

24th: Lieutenant W. A. Biddle to be Captain; Ensign A. L. Emerson to be Lieutenant.

35th: Capt. Ann F. Spence to be Major.
36th: Ensign L. B. Forbes to be Lieutenant.

37th: Lieuts. G. B. Harman and E. H. Marsh to be Captains; Ensigns H. Lampen, A. Watson, N. A. Harris, and S. L. Greaves, to be Lieutenants.

38th: W. W. Sherlock to be Ensign.

39th: Lieuts. C. A. S. Dickins and A. Brooksbank to be Captains; Ensigns F. W. G. Gory and L. W. Wright to be Captains; Ensigns F. C. Piggott and A. A. Wilkie to be Lieutenants.

40th: Major J. A. Ross to be Lieutenant-Colonel; C. H. W. Lacy to be Major; Lieuts. M. Conran, H. G. Cumming, W. G. Cochran, and J. Martley, to be Captains; Ensigns T. P. Butler, H. G. Monk, and A. W. Turner, to be Lieutenants; Ensign F. Wright to be Ensign.

57th: Major J. A. Street to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign H. H. Chatter to be Lieutenant.

69th: Colour-Sergeant W. Hunter to be Quartermaster.

71st: Ensign A. K. Blair to be Lieutenant.

76th: Ensign E. W. F. Acton to be Lieutenant.

79th: R. Stewart to be Ensign.

80th: Ensign H. G. Moore to be Ensign.

89th: Lieut. G. Crosswell to be Captain; Ensign W. Drage to be Lieutenant.

91st: Lieut. A. C. Bruce to be Adjutant.

93rd: Ensign C. W. Lowcock to be Lieutenant.

94th: W. Pearson to be Ensign.

Killie Brigadier: Lieut. the Hon. H. W. Campbell to be Captain; Ensigns W. W. E. Jones, E. F. Fortescue, and F. F. Thomas to be Lieutenants.

1st Royal Fusiliers: Ensigns: Quarter-Master-Sergeant P. V. Santamaria to be Quartermaster.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet-Colonel H. K. Stark to have the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

STAFF.—C. Wilkinson, Esq., to be Paymaster in the British Swiss Legion.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 10.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death of Admiral of the Red Sir J. Ompanney, K.C.B.:—Admiral of the White Sir E. D. King, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue Sir W. F. Fitz Roy, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir L. Currie, Bart., C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir E. Tucker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir J. Purvis to be Vice-Admiral of the White Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir H. G. Crofton to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir H. D. Chads, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain G. A. Crofton to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Captain Sir E. Travers, K.H., to be a Retired Rear-Admiral.

The following promotions, dated the 9th Inst., have also this day taken place, consequent on the death of Admiral of the Red Sir W. F. Fitz Roy, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir L. Currie, Bart., C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir E. Tucker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir J. Purvis to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Captain W. Morier, G. Scott, and W. B. Bowyer, to be Retired Rear-Admirals.

BANKRUPTCY ANNEXED.

W. BRIDGEWATER, Cheltenham, coal merchant and brick and tile maker.

BANKRUPTS.

E. TITCOMBE, Clewer, Berks, builder.—J. E. M. WILLIAMS, Whistable, Kent, optician and surgeon.—W. H. GRANT, Brighton, news-vendor, book-seller, and stationer.—W. H. PATES, Wallingford, Becks, grocer.—E. O'VER, Barossa-vale, Cambridgeshire.—Bennings, green oil and colourman.—L. DELORME, Broad-street-building, City, merchant.—A. KING, Chancery-street, Finsbury, wholesale grocer and provision merchant.—C. KILNER, Wallis, Staffordshire, iron and victualler.—W. E. COLES, S. Sand, dealer in waterproof clothing.—E. WHITAKER, Wallgate, Bristol, draper.—T. HICKORY, Bristol, baker-maker.—B. HEBDEN, Filey, Yorkshire, draper.—W. MARSHALL and W. SMITH, Shambles, edge tool and scythe manufacturers.—T. B. ARMSTRONG, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, and Carpenter-street, Mount-street, Finsbury.—W. WALTERS, Chester, coal and committee agent and general dealer.

THE WAR-OFFICE, JULY 17.

Sects Fusilier Guards: Capt. W. Mure to be Lieutenant and Captain.

4th Foot: Lieut. Hon. H. Handcock to be Captain; Ensign J. Kay to be Lieutenant.

70th: Lieut. G. A. Harrison to be Captain.

STAFF.—Col. the Hon. W. Pakeman to be Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Turkey.

AMBULANCE CORPS.—J. J. Grant, Commandant and Staff Officer of Peasants, to have his brevet converted into substantive rank.

UNATTACHED.—The undermentioned officers have their brevet converted into substantive ranks—Brevet-Majors J. A. V. Kirkland, J. Conolly, and A. M. McDonald.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. C. L. Lord West, C. E. Edwards, D. Lyons, Hon. W. L. Parker, S. Parker, to be Colonels; Majors R. Flodden, A. J. Herbert, A. Macdonnell, J. Villiers, J. W. Armstrong, F. Mills, J. Simpson, and Brevet-Majors R. N. F. Kingsgate and E. A. Waterton, to be Lieutenants-Colonel; Capt. J. Gwilliam, C. E. Fairthorpe, H. C. C. Owen, M. C. Dixon, F. W. Donovan, W. Gordon, W. Faustett, C. S. Henry, J. H. Lowdies, J. Cormick, G. J. Ambrose, W. W. Turner, J. Peel, J. Nason, Hon. J. Stuart, B. D. Gilby, Hon. L. Curzon, A. J. H. E. Bott, Hon. H. Clifford, H. J. B. Maxse, S. Fraser, W. H. March, G. B. Payne, H. Marriott, W. S. Atkinson, G. G. Alexander, to be Majors in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 10.

Royal Marines: Colonel H. E. Ross to be Major-General.

JULY 14.

Royal Marines: Colonel Commandant H. L. Delacambre, Colonels D. Campbell, H. J. Gillespie, S. Garnston, J. H. Stevens, to be Major-Generals.

BANKRUPTS.

J. W. MEEARS, Croydon, chemist and druggist.—J. and C. ULLIS, Trinity-square, Brixton, builders.—W. WOOD, late of Shadwell High-street, then of Whitechapel-road, and now of Wells-street, Hackney, grocer.—G. WILD, Oxford-street, grocer and Italian warehouseman.—T. KERLEY, Itchen Ferry, Hampshire, butcher.—T. TOYNBEE, Slough, horse-dealer.—J. and R. DENT, Atherton-stone, builders.—R. L. COURTMNEY, West Bromwich, architect.—W. POOLE, Kingston-upon-Hull, provision-merchant.—J. CRISPIN, Liverpool, draper.—J. CHAPLIN and W. R. FORSTER, Back Lane and Liverpool, ferry-proprietors and coal-merchants.—J. GRIFFITH, Liverpool, pool, tobacco-merchant.—F. L. BAYLEY and S. M. BARTON, Manchester, small-ware manufacturers.—T. BOSTOCK, Manchester, munker-up and packer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. N. MCLEOD, Chorlton, Lancashire, provision-merchant.—W. MILLARD, Barrhead, calico-printer.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Forest-hill, Sydenham, Kent, the wife of Charles Barry, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at the Lodgings, Balliol College, Oxford, the wife of Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Palmeir, Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. W. L. Feild, widow of Mr. Feild, of Devonport.

On the 12th inst., at Lytchett Matravers Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. M. Heath, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Brondyng, near Denbigh, the wife of John Cooper Wynne-Edwards, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.



DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON THE ISLAND OF ROTKA, IN FINLAND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



BLOWING UP OF FORT ROTSHENSALM, IN FINLAND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE SICK-DECK OF "THE BELLEISLE" HOSPITAL-SHIP, IN FARO SOUND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



ANAPA. FROM THE SEA.



NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED OVENS FOR HEATING SHOT AT ANAPA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

ANAPA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ANAPA is a complete fortification, enclosing within it all the buildings composing the town. It has the sea on the northern and western sides, and is defended on the land side by a wall with batteries, and a wide deep ditch. On the northern side of the sea face the bastions are not very high, being about thirty-five feet, the cliff rising gradually on the western side, where the highest guns were about fifty-five feet above the level of the sea; the coast, trending south-easterly, rises immediately into high bold cliffs, which are the western extremity of the Caucasian mountains. On the northern side of Anapa is an extensive plain, with a sandy beach, and a small river called the Tezour comes down a short distance from the fort.

On the 10th ult. news arrived at the fleet (then anchored about nine miles to the southward of Kerich) that the Russians had left Anapa, and early the following morning Admiral Houston Stewart, in the *Hannibal*, accompanied by the *Highflyer*, Captain Moore, and two French ships, the *Neyelion* and a smaller steamer, went down. The Russians had made an effectual clearance of everything, having blown up the magazines, dismounted and disabled their guns by spiking them and knocking off the trunnions, which in many instances they had driven into the muzzles. Much new work was completed, or in progression, on the western side, where the cliff is highest: here the heaviest guns had been recently placed, a new magazine was building, and a number of ovens for heating shot had been lately built.

A number of Circassians were in and about the place, and collected to meet the Admiral upon his arrival, a conference being held during the morning. They did not appear to be in any formal occupation of the place, but merely to ride about more as a matter of curiosity, and to see what they could pick up, than anything else. They were all dressed very much alike: the upper garment was a light-brown robe, something like a very loose frock-coat closed in front, and having large sleeves; loose trousers tied in at the bottom, and lightly-made yellow or buff boots completed the dress. Their arms are a long knife, the handle and case ornamented with silver, stuck in a sheath in the girdle; a single, very long barrelled pistol, with a large white knob at the butt, generally ornamented with silver, worn across the back in the belt; a sword in a wooden sheath, and a light musket in a case made of hide, with the hair outside. Some wore chain armour below the upper coat, and a few had bows and arrows. They all wore high conical caps, with a band of black sheep-skin, round the lower part. The cartridges were carried in two rows of little pockets, one row on each breast. All had a small whip, with a hard straight lash. They had generally thin faces, with long noses and ample beards, with a restless, hawk-like expression of eye, and very independent manner. There were many old men amongst them, who with their beards and long hooked noses, looked like so many Fagins as they poked about to see what they could find among the heaps of rubbish which the Russians had left. Some of the chiefs were very fine men, with a truly noble bearing and manner.

The *Hannibal* remained a day at Anapa, and then returned to the fleet. The cutter yacht *Stella*, R.Y.S., belonging to Mr. Franklin, and at present with the fleet, arrived, and anchored off Anapa as the *Hannibal* was coming out.

FUNERAL OF LORD RAGLAN.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 6, 1855.

THE mortal remains of Lord Raglan are borne as I write to a last resting-place in England. The deeds of arms which are inseparably connected with his name will cause it to be long remembered by posterity; and if it was so disposed that the grand object of all our efforts—the capture of Sebastopol—was not consummated in his time, the memory of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava will no more perish than his name be forgotten by the firesides of England. In death, as in life, Lord Raglan was surrounded by all the grim sounds and turmoil of war. As the funeral procession wound its way slowly along the hills and hollows of the Chersonese, the boom of great guns from the walls of Sebastopol, answered in quick response from the English batteries, proved that, although one of the main actors in the scene had expired, the work was still to be done, and was still proceeding.

Signs of a mournful celebration were visible early on the 3rd of July, not only round the Traktir Inn where the deceased Field Marshal lay, but in the most distant parts of our vast encampments. Funeral parties of fifty men from each regiment were told off, and marched in solemn silence to the rendezvous. From the front came the contingents of the infantry and artillery, whilst from the vale of Karanly rode forth squadrons of cavalry, to form the guards of honour, and the escort of the body. As the various companies of infantry came up, they formed in lines along the road leading from head-quarters to the residence of the French Commander-in-Chief. The cavalry stood at the bottom of the vale by Traktir, and the artillery was drawn up on the slope, with matches lighted. Behind these, and at both sides of the lines, the motley crowds of men of all nations and costumes, looked on in silence to witness the pageant. Beyond the lines of red uniforms, which marked the presence of our troops, and as one approached the French head-quarters, the ground was held by the remnant of the Zouaves in all the martial beauty of their best costume. Green shawl on red fez, overhanging tassel, black jacket, and red bags of trousers, yellow leather leggings, and white gaiters; add to these the bronze face and determined look of these warriors—it was a complete picture. Further on the road the long coat and bear-skin marked the presence of the Imperial Guard. On a knoll was a battery of the Artillery of the Guard and a detachment of Sardinian Lancers, with blue pennons floating in the breeze; and far away in the blue distance the ships at anchor in Kamiesch Bay.

At three in the afternoon the funeral car—a 92-pounder, surmounted by a platform—drawn by ten horses, moved to the door of the house, and a line of infantry closed the ground in front from intruders. The court then began to fill, as the generals and officers of the four armies crowded in. Amongst the first to arrive was General de la Marmora, clad in a bluish-grey uniform; he was followed by a numerous staff whose blue feathers fluttered gracefully in the air. There were the blue Hussars, with their red caps; the *bersagliere*, with the round hat and cock's-tail—all mounted on small but spirited chargers. Shortly afterwards Omer Pacha appeared, accompanied by a numerous suite. He was thinner than usual: he wore a fez embroidered with gold, and a broad red ribbon. His staff of fat pachas, sunburnt by exposure and from wearing the fez, wore coats with thick golden collars standing upright, over which hung their sallow protuberant cheeks: with their cream-coloured trousers and little Arab chargers and high saddles they formed a characteristic group. As Omer Pacha alighted, and was welcomed by numerous officers around, and by General de la Marmora, a detachment of the Guards, headed by the band, moved into the ground, and formed in line opposite the house. The Generals and officers from the several regiments gathered in picturesque groups behind, and formed a moving mass of glittering uniforms, changing its hue at every movement created by the arrival of new comers. Presently a more lively commotion was visible amongst the nodding plumes and curveting chargers, and through the press appeared two men on whom all eyes were turned—these were General Pelissier and General Canrobert. There was a moment of curious intentness on the part of the crowd; for Pelissier wore the cocked hat, fringed with white, peculiar to the Commander-in-Chief; whilst Canrobert, to whom that rank had so short a time before belonged, wore the fringe of black—the badge of a General of Division. The change in the relative position of the men rose to the mind at once, and the noble self-denial of Canrobert, who had preferred a subordinate rank to abandoning the active service of his country, caused him to be greeted with kind glances—a proof of the admiration felt for his conduct. This last sensation had begun to subside when the body was borne to the gun, covered with a pall, and in the folds of the British flag. The Marshal's hat and epaulettes were placed side by side, and General Pelissier crowned the whole with a wreath of yellow *immortelles*. The boom of a gun was heard on the slope, the drums beat a funeral note, and the solemn measure of the Dead March

in "Saul" burst upon the ear. As the minute-guns dotted the slopes with puffs of smoke the procession moved from head-quarters, which gradually became deserted of its glittering crowd of men.

The road from Traktir Inn to General Pelissier's quarters was lined with our infantry, which stood in the attitude of mourning, with arms reversed. Thence to Kamiesch, the Zouaves, the Imperial Guards, and troops from various regiments formed a continuous line of brilliant uniforms. The order of the procession seemed to me, as I watched its departure from head-quarters, to be this:—Six French Gendarmes led the way, followed by three or four officers of the French and English Staff. Two squadrons of English and two of Piedmontese Lancers headed the line, followed by two batteries of French and English horse artillery. The band of the Chasseurs d'Afrique then advanced in front of two squadrons of the 1st and 4th Regiments. Four squadrons of the 6th and 9th Cuirassiers, also with their band, and one of French Hussars, followed. Then came the artillery of the Imperial Guard and an English battery. All these preceded the remains, which were surrounded by the Allied Generals and a numerous Staff. General Simpson and General de la Marmora rode foremost, near the body—the former taking the left, the latter the right. Behind La Marmora rode Pelissier; and behind General Simpson, Omer Pacha. The French General alone had his *guidon* borne behind him by an aide-de-camp. The French did honour to the dead by presenting arms as the warlike hearse passed by. At intervals the cortége was saluted by the lowering of regimental colours, which drooped in sign of mourning. I cantered off towards the head-quarters of General Pelissier, and watched the long line of the glittering procession, as it wound up and down the hills and hollows, rolling its sides like that of a vast serpent, with golden scales. In the distance appeared the blue mountains of Baird and Bagcheserai, variegated and dappled by shades cast upon their surface by the clouds. The tents and huts of the French head-quarters were relieved in light upon the distance, and the detachments of cavalry from the heavy and light brigades were moving away towards their camp, their duty as guards of honour having ceased. Detachments of the 12th Lancers and 10th Hussars joined the procession on its way. The whole proceeded in order towards Kamiesch, where the ships might be seen showing their clumps of masts, like a forest in the extreme distance. The whole of the road through the French camps were lined, as I have described. The procession passed before Kamiesch without a pause, and arrived at the Bay of Kasatch, where the *Caradoc* lay ready to receive her freight. The ship's boats had taken to the shore their complement of officers and men, and they formed an imposing escort when the body was taken from its place on the funeral gun and transferred to a boat. There was no salute, no funeral oration, no ceremony. The remains of Lord Raglan were put on board—thence, in due course, to sail for England. The various actors in the ceremony then dispersed homewards at about eight o'clock in the evening, and the Camps resumed their wonted aspect of toil and activity.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, July 17, 1855.

Lord Panmure has received from Lieut.-General Simpson, Commanding her Majesty's Forces in the East, the following list of casualties, which have occurred between the 29th of June and the 1st inst.:—

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES, KILLED AND WOUNDED, FROM 29TH JUNE TO THE 1ST JULY, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

Lieut. W. Owen, 23rd Foot, June 29.
Lieut. E. S. G. Woodford, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, June 30.
Lieut. J. D. Foot: Private William Holmes
Lieut. J. D. Foot: Private George Fisher.

WOUNDED.

June 29.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Privates Edward Appleton, James Lee, Thomas Mason, slightly; 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private George Robertson, slightly; 23rd Foot: Private Richard Hughes, severely; James Jarvis, slightly; 35th: Privates George Freeman, William Wilson, slightly; 41st: Private George Armitage, slightly; 42nd: Privates William Bareley, dangerously; Thomas Carter, slightly; 48th: Privates James West, Lawrence Mathews, severely; 59th: Corporal John Fitzgerald, severely; Private Conolly, slightly; Private Harry Holland, slightly; 93rd: Privates George Ross, severely; Alexander Black, slightly; John McNab, slightly; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates James Fisher, Elphège Dumont, Joseph B. Gilor, George Day, slightly.

July 1.—3rd Foot: Private Thomas Bonnett, severely; 19th: Private James Felus, severely; 31st: Private Willi Horan, severely; 33rd: Corporal George Green, Private James Neil, slightly; 47th: Private Thomas Whittaker, severely; 55th: Drummer Richard Evers, severely; Private Robert Brander, slightly; 57th: Private George Clarke, severely; 90th: Private John Riley, slightly; 97th: Privates Francis Munroes, slightly; Charles Merritt, severely; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates William Maggs, dangerously; Sepulchre Island, John Warren, William Phillips, slightly.

July 1st.—14th Foot: Private Martin Murray, slightly; 17th: Private John Fitzgerald, slightly; 19th: Private William Healy, severely; 30th: Private Edmund Pithar, slightly; 42nd: Lance-Corporal Alexander Hosack, slightly; 49th: Private Michael Cummins, slightly; 56th: Privates Michael Healy, severely; Michael McDonald, slightly; 68th: Private Robert Richardson, dangerously; 77th: Private Edmund Tracey, slightly.

FUNERAL OF LORD RAGLAN.

War Department, July 18.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding her Majesty's Forces in the East.

Before Sebastopol, July 7.

My Lord.—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the remains of our late lamented Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Raglan, were removed from head-quarters to Kazatch Bay, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, and placed on board her Majesty's ship *Caradoc*, which departed for England that same evening.

Nothing could be more imposing than the whole line of this melancholy procession. The day was fine, and the appearance of the Allied troops splendid. As many as could be spared from duty in the trenches, and with safety to their Camp, were collected; and the procession moved from the door of this house exactly at four o'clock p.m., in the following order:—

In the court-yard of the house was stationed a guard of honour of one hundred men of the Grenadier Guards, with their drums and regimental colours; fifty men, with one field officer, one captain, and one subaltern, from the Royal Sappers and Miners, and from each regiment, lined the road from the British to the French head-quarters, a distance of about a mile; a squadron of cavalry was stationed on the right of the line, two batteries of artillery and a squadron of cavalry on the left of it: the infantry were commanded by Major-General Eyre, C.B.

The road from the French head-quarters to Kazatch Bay was lined throughout the whole way by the infantry of the French Imperial Guard, and of the 1st Corps; bands were stationed at intervals and played as the procession passed, and field batteries (French) at intervals, on the high grounds right and left of the road, fired minute guns.

The procession to escort the body was as follows:—

Two squadrons British Cavalry (12th Lancers).
Two squadrons Piedmontese Light Cavalry.

Four squadrons French Chasseurs d'Afrique (1st and 4th Regiments).

Four squadrons French Cuirassiers (2nd and 9th Regiments).

Two troops French Horse Artillery.

Major Brandling's troop Horse Artillery.

The coffin, covered with a black pall, fringed with white silk, and the union-jack, and surmounted by the late Field Marshal's cocked hat and sword, and a garland of "Immortelles," placed there by General Pelissier, was carried on a platform, fixed upon a 90-pounder gun, drawn by horses of Captain Thomas's troop Royal Horse Artillery.

At the wheels of the gun-carriage rode General Pelissier, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, his Highness Omer Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman Army, General Della Marmora, Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian Army, and Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commander-in-Chief of the English Army.

Charger of the late Field-Marshal, led by two mounted orderlies.

Relations and Personal Staff of the late Field-Marshal.

Generals and other Officers of the French, Sardinian, and Turkish Armies—a large number of whom attended.

British Commissioners to Foreign Armies.

British General Officers and their Staffs.

Staff of Head-quarters.

One Officer of each Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, Royal Sappers and Miners, and Land Transport Corps; two from the Naval Brigade, Royal Marines, Medical and Commissariat Staff; and three from the Royal Artillery.

Personal escorts of the Allied Commanders-in-Chief.

The personal escort of the late Field Marshal (Captain Chevrole's troop of the 8th Hussars).

A field battery of the Royal Artillery.

Two squadrons of British cavalry (4th Dragoon Guards).

Detachment of Mounted Staff corps.

The escort was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dupuis, Royal Horse Artillery.

Two field batteries of the Royal Artillery, stationed on the hill opposite the house, fired a salute of nineteen guns when the procession moved off.

The United bands of the 2nd, 9th, and 62nd Regiments, stationed in the vineyard that surrounds the house, played the "Dead March."

The band of the Sardinian Grenadiers was stationed half way to the French head-quarters, and the band of the 10th Hussars on the left of the line.

The approach to the wharf at Kazatch Bay was lined by detachments of the Royal Marines and sailors.

The body was received on the wharf by Admiral Brut and Rear-Admiral Stewart, C.B., and a large number of officers of the combined fleets. The launch of the British flag-ship, towed by man-of-war boats, conveyed the coffin to the *Caradoc*, the boats of the combined fleets forming an escort; and the troop and battery of the Royal Artillery, included in the escort, formed upon the rising ground above the bay, and fired a salute of nineteen guns as the coffin left the shore.

Everything was well conducted, and no accident occurred.

Thus terminated the last honours that could be paid by his troops to their beloved Commander. His loss to us here is inexpressible, and will, I am sure, be equally felt by his country at home. The sympathy of our allies is universal and sincere. His name and memory are all that remain to animate us in the difficulties and dangers to which we may be called.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON,
Lieut.-General Commanding.

P.S. I inclose the lists of casualties to the 5th inst.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT SVARTHOLM, WITH THE BARRACKS AND STORES OF LOVISA.

Admiralty, July 16, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received from Rear-Admiral the Honourable R. S. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic:—

Duke of Wellington, Tolbukin Lighthouse, July 7, 1855.

The *Majestic* returned this morning from Lovisa, and I annex a report which I have received from Captain Yelverton, of her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, who has been again successful in destroying a well-constructed fort at Svartholm, in the entrance of the Bay of Lovisa; but their Lordships will observe, with regret, that notwithstanding the humane desire of that officer, the town of Lovisa was unfortunately destroyed by fire, which occurred accidentally on the night following the visit of her Majesty's ships. Captain Vansittart informs me that the authorities of the town have themselves admitted and explained the accidental origin of the fire.

Her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, off Hogland, July 8.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I reached Lovisa on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and anchored the vessels close to Fort Svartholm.

The enemy must have had intelligence of our movements, and quitted the fort on our approach; for they had been at work but a few hours before unroofing the barracks and taking away stores. The guns and ammunition had been previously removed.

Svartholm was in good condition, and a work of great strength, entirely commanding the approaches to Lovisa; it has important additions of late years, can mount 122 guns, and had accommodation in casemated barracks for about 1000 men, with governor's house and garden, and excellent officers' quarters. I made immediate arrangements for blowing up the fort and completely destroying the barracks. These have since been fully carried out.

On the 5th I made a reconnaissance of the town of Lovisa, in the *Ruby*, accompanied by the boats of the *Arrogant* and *Majestic*. A strong detachment of Cossacks made their appearance at one time, but they were dispersed by the fire from the boats, the rockets particularly throwing them into great confusion. On landing at Lovisa I sent for the authorities and explained the object of my visit; some demur was caused by our not having a flag of truce. I told them they had no right to such a guarantee, as the respect due to it had been so grossly violated at Hango. I then proceeded to the barracks and Government stores within the town, which I destroyed; but did not set fire to them, as by doing so the town must have been burnt.

This precaution was not destined to save Lovisa, for during the night an accidental fire occurred in a portion of the town where we had not been, and before morning the whole place was reduced to ashes. I have, &c.,

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL's confirmed habit of suddenly jumping out of office reminds the irreverent of the feat of one of the little spring frogs manufactured for the delectation of the rising generation. The creature is not exactly beautiful, and in its quiescent state is somewhat insignificant; but it is set, and a great force is working within it; and, all in a moment, our frog leaps high in air, turns over and over, and spasmodically everts itself from the circle of spectators. The performance is not very graceful, but it is singular, and a little startling. One is afraid to think how many times during the last four years Lord John has bounded from the Treasury bench, to be resettled there after a short interval. This last effort is decidedly the most desperate thing he has done yet; and people talk very properly and very indignantly about his having lost the confidence of the nation, and being politically ruined. No doubt, in any well-regulated society, the selfishness and the duplicity he has displayed would have excluded him from all further chance of doing mischief again. But—speaking my own individual opinion only—I believe that a statesman takes a great deal more ruining than people imagine. John Bull is the most lazily-placable person in the world, if not insulted. He has, in good truth, a great deal in him of the shop-keeping instinct with which he has been twitted. You may injure him, cheat him, swindle him, and somehow he makes allowances, accepts reparation, gives credit again, and is forgiving and trustful. Only, don't insult him. He remembers an insult long after he has forgotten an injury. Lord John Manners' not very wise or musical couplet about preferring that arts and commerce should "die" rather than "our old nobility"—Mr. Dundas's hasty nonsense about the "six-pounder"—will be recollect, *meo judicio*, when Lord John Russell's flagrant misconduct will have been condoned. I do not believe that Lord John is ruined, and I am perfectly certain that his Lordship does not believe so himself.

As for the unfortunate Colonies, which are proverbially tossed about to suit the convenience of Cabinet-makers at home, they will hardly, have got over their first rapturous enthusiasm at learning that the great Viennese Plenipotentiary had condescended to superintend their fortunes, when they will be plunged into abject woe at the news that he has thrown them over. Lord Elgin was first talked of for the berth—Lord Palmerston naturally selecting another Lord—but Sir William Molesworth is now "first favourite." This appointment will be an innovation of a grave kind, for Sir William labours under the disadvantage of understanding Colonial questions. Lord Canning speedily departs for India, and, as his predecessors have made themselves reputations by pulling down infanticide and sutteism, he may do the like by abolishing torture, a process which is now proved to be used in Madras for collecting the revenue—the screw is put on literally. Dick Turpin is recorded to have conducted an old lady to a seat on the fire, in order to induce her to reveal where her money was placed—*nemo repente fuit Turpinissimus*—but our collectors are stated to imitate, to a certain extent, the expedient of the highwayman. Lord Canning will doubtless interfere. By the way, this is the nobleman about whose having nearly shot the Prince of Wales a foolish *canard* went the round, some four Christmases back, but the story was made too good to be believed, because it was added that one of the Greys threw himself between the erring marksman and the hope of England, and received small shot in the small of his back, or so.

Old Mr. Farren has taken his leave of the stage. There was a good deal of real and fictitious excitement on the occasion, and a good deal of judicious criticism and undiscriminating eulogy has been printed in connection with the affair. For the due instruction of posterity, it may be as well to note what I conceive to be the real theatrical position of the extinct star. Mr. Farren was an artist whose elaborate and patient attention to the minutest details of his art enabled him to give his personations so exquisite a finish that the spectator himself was beguiled into following him, with kindred disregard to the general conception. In intellectual power Mr. Farren was deficient; and his comprehension of a character was attained *paullo paullatim*, and by a very slow process of absorption of ideas; nor did his conceptions extend to the relative bearing and importance of his own part, far less of its value as a type in art. At the same time he had very distinct convictions of the desirability of bringing his own personations into the strongest possible light, and of removing any thing likely to interfere with such complete illustration, and his notions on this subject were not unfrequently at variance with those of an author. Many anecdotes will be preserved by those who think such things worth preserving, touching the actor's complacent self-assertion, which was too genuine, and founded on too sure a faith, to be irritating to those around him. It is recorded that during a Drury Lane season, when a leading tragedian was playing three times a week, and Mr. Farren in the concluding farce, every night, he entered the green-room, and observed to the tragedian himself (one of whose nights it was), "There's a splendid house to-night—last night we were quite empty. It's very strange, for I played in the same piece last night as to-night." The *solo* title, self-appropriated, is known to all play-lovers. The farewell at the Haymarket crowded the house, and during the parting business Mr. Harley's emotions fairly threw him into Mr. Farren's arms, whereby all truly sensitive hearts must have been touched.

The Lord Mayor, Conservator of the River Thames, has been bestirring himself in regard to the bestirred river, but unhappily finds that he has little or no power to deal with the people who poison it. The City Solicitor suggests a short Act of Parliament—why does he stop at suggestion?—why was one not drafted in his office that very night, and a member instructed to bring it in the next day? A pension bill, or an indemnity bill, or anything that anybody is really interested about, can be rattled through in no time; and, in the present state of the popular mind, the House would give the Lord Mayor power to gibbet the Brentford Canal directors along the river, as used to be done with malefactors. The Lord Mayor deserves much credit for doing his utmost, but it is the business of his legal advisers to second him. The Registrar-General has given an awful warning, that in the present state of the river an epidemic in the course of a few weeks is as certain as "the turning of the tide," and likely to be as fatal as that hour so singularly is, and as Shakespeare remembered to have heard it was.

The letters of Mr. William Russell, the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea, are about to appear in a single volume, and unless printed so closely as to be unreadable, according to the unrighteous practice of too many publishers, will be the handbook of the war. Those who are interested in the welfare of a man who has done so much for us all will be glad to know that Mr. Russell is enjoying a respite at Therapia, in the society of a portion of his family. And this reminds me that he was nearly deprived of this latter solace through the blundering carelessness of the electric telegraph people, who obstinately misread the perfectly legible and accurate address of the message of summons, and of course could not find the direction invented by their stupidity. A passage was all but lost thus. It is a matter of constant complaint that the persons who are appointed to manage the telegraph are, generally speaking, neither in intellect nor in manners, those whom the directors should select, if they desire the instrument to be generally used. The knowledge that a confidential or peculiar message is to be scanned, criticised, and probably blundered by a non-intelligent and possibly impudent clerk frequently deters ladies and gentlemen from the Telegraph-office, to which they would resort as a matter of course, if served respectfully by a quick-witted official. Stock-jobbers and horse-racers find nothing to complain of, but the wire should be a constant means of social intercourse, as in America.

I heard a story of Sir Charles Napier which, as "infernal machines" engage public attention just now, is not *mal-apropos*. When we were trying to take Boulogne in the last war Sir Charles was a middy. A

boat was sent from the ship in which he served to affix one of the "infernals," then newly invented, to the side of a French vessel, and this boat was commanded by young Napier. A dark night was, of course, selected, and the boat duly pulled to the ship which had been pointed out as the intended victim. The gallant adventurers got close under her, and were screwing on the fatal invention, which was to blow her side in, and send her to the bottom, when they were hailed, in the plainest English, and with sundry adjurations, for an explanation of "what they were doing there," and they discovered that they had mistaken their course, and were making earnest preparations for annihilating one of his Majesty's own ships. After this lucky escape they made another attempt. Now, these "infernals" were worked by clock-work, which was wound up, and set going, and after a certain regulated time fired the fuse. The terrible machine was put into the boat, and the party struck off for the French vessel. In mid-course one of the sailors addressed Mr. Napier. "Sir, your Honour, the beggar ticks." "Eh, what's that?" replied the young Commander. "Beggar ticks, Sir," said Jack, pulling away with the utmost composure. Napier rushed from his seat and listened, and found that by some means the clockwork had been set going, and that it might be five minutes or five seconds before the whole party, boat and all, went to pieces. So the machine was inconveniently pitched overboard, and I believe the attempt was not renewed.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

The despatches recently laid before Parliament of what passed between the British Ministers and the Austrian Government, relative to Count Buol's proposal, consist of twenty-three documents, dating from the 3rd of April to the 19th of June, 1855. The first is a despatch from Lord Clarendon to Lord J. Russell, with reference to a communication from Count Buol, upon the subject of the knotty "third point." The Count observes that Russia having agreed in general terms to the proposal that her preponderance in the Black Sea should cease, the best mode of attaining the end in view would be by the limitation of her naval forces in that sea; but he thought Russia might oppose such a solution of the question on the ground that her dignity and national honour would be affected. He desired to know, therefore, whether the belligerent Powers would consider it necessary to continue the war in the event of such a refusal? With a view to obtain a practical solution of the question, Count Buol thought recourse must be had to the system of counterpoise—Russia and Turkey each having an equal number of ships of war, Turkey having a right to call in the ships of friendly Powers when she found herself menaced. Lord Clarendon considered this system inadequate and impracticable. It would secure, in fact, the preponderance of Russia, whose ships would always be better armed, manned, and conditioned than those of Turkey; and the proposal that other Powers should have a small number of ships in the Black Sea, to protect the navigation of the Danube, would be useless and inconvenient. As for the right given to Turkey of calling in foreign aid, Russia's naval force being unlimited, she would always be in danger; and England and France, to be on a footing of equality, would have to send a force as large as they now maintained there. On the other hand, Russia instead of menacing Turkey, might establish the most friendly relations with her, might pull her into false security, and within three days after she had picked a quarrel with Turkey a Russian army might be in possession of Constantinople and occupied in fortifying the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; and while the navies of England and France were upon a peace establishment a Russian fleet of 27 or 30 sail of the line might suddenly issue from the Baltic and sweep the British seas. Europe would then learn, but too late, the value of that delusive right which it was proposed to confer on Turkey of calling in her allies at the approach of danger. To a peace upon such terms the English Government could be no party.

In a second letter Lord Clarendon submits to Lord J. Russell two propositions, which were agreed to at a meeting in London, at which M. Drouyn de Lhuys was present. The first was a system of neutralisation, by which it was provided that Russia and Turkey should have no ships of war in the Black Sea, except some small vessels for the purpose of sea police; that the ports of both Powers should be entirely commercial, foreign Powers being allowed to have Consuls there. A second proposal, for limiting the power of Russia, provided that neither Power should maintain in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff more than four sail of the line, four frigates, with a proportionate number of vessels for sea police and unarmed transports; that England, France, and Austria should each be permitted to maintain half that number of vessels, and that the contracting Powers should have Consuls at all the ports. Lord John having explained the two proposals to Austria, stating that England and France would prefer the first, Count Buol said Austria would also be glad to see it accepted, but he did not think it would go down at St. Petersburg. Russia would not let herself be disarmed in the Black Sea, while Turkey was armed in the Bosphorus. Lord J. Russell endeavoured to show Count Buol that the project of counterpoise was ineffectual, humiliating to Turkey, and unsafe for Europe, which would have to be continually prepared for war. He said the people of England considered that Austria was called upon to take a leading part in defence of Turkey; that if now, after the treaty of the 2nd of December, she escaped her engagements by relying solely on the letter of that treaty, the irritation against Austria in England would be very great; that it would be impossible to revive confidence, or to fasten again the parts of a cable which had failed to hold. It was the decisive moment for an alliance which, if kept together, would accomplish a great object. This appeal did not appear greatly to affect the Count, who said Austria could not think of engaging in hostilities "for two ships more or less." Besides, the plan of reducing the Russian power in the Black Sea was an after-thought, adopted by Austria mainly to please her allies, and she was not prepared to go to war without a cause of proved necessity. He positively declined to make Russia's refusal of either of the plans a *casus belli*. With regard to this decision Lord J. Russell says:

I conceive this policy of reserve to be unwise in itself, and unjust to her allies—unwise, because Russia, after so many sacrifices of her pride and military position in the Principalities to please Austria, would nearly to a certainty give way, and thereby secure the peace so much desired: unjust to her allies, because, after the sacrifices they have made, and are making, it is due to them that their armaments should not retire from the Black Sea without obtaining in the conditions of peace some special security against Russian preponderance in that sea. It seems to me that Russia must either refuse to limit her naval force in the Black Sea on the ground of her dignity and her greatness, or she must consent to make her limitation effectual for its object. In either case our position is a good one. If this is refused, we break off; if a fresh reference to St. Petersburg is asked we intend to say that we can only consent to such a reference on condition that the answer must be a decided yes or no.

On the 16th of April Lord J. Russell intimates that he is desirous of proposing the following plan, to which he says the French Minister is favourable:

1. As the existence of an aggressive Russian fleet in the Black Sea would be in flagrant contradiction with the assurance so often given by Russia that she does not wish to impair the integrity of the Ottoman empire, it is agreed:

(1.) That, with the exceptions stated in the following articles, the rule of closing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, recognised by the Treaty of 1841, shall be in force so long as the Russian naval force in the Black Sea shall not exceed four sail of the line, four frigates, and six smaller vessels.

(2.) That while the said rule subsists two sail of the line, two frigates, and three smaller vessels of any Power which has no establishment in the Black Sea, and which is in amity with the Sultan may enter the Black Sea upon giving four days' notice to the Ottoman Government.

(3.) Upon any increase of the Russian naval forces beyond the number specified in Article 1, or on the existence of a larger Russian force being ascertained, a larger number of ships of war of the allies of the Sultan may pass through the Straits into the Black Sea, in conformity with the desires of the Sultan, and in the proportions to be regulated from time to time by agreement with the Ottoman Porte: such increase not to form, at any time, a legitimate subject of remonstrance on the part of Russia.

(4.) At no time shall any ships of foreign nations, beyond the small ships belonging to the Embassies admitted hitherto, anchor in the Golden Horn, nor shall any number of line-of-battle ships belonging to foreign Powers not having establishments in the Black Sea exceed four pass at one time before the capital in their passage from the Dardanelles.

To which Lord Clarendon replied, April 18th:

We thank that the limitation of the Russian fleet should be absolute, and that it would be made conditional by the plan you wish to propose. We must avow as much as possible the system of counterpoise, the objections to which you have explained fully to the Austrian Government.

After a proposal by which the Russian fleet was to be limited to the same number as it had been before the war (1), which was, of course, opposed by Lord J. Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Count Buol, on the 18th of April, laid before them another general ultimatum, with the effect that in the event of the failure of the London plan, and also of a

proposal that Russia and Turkey should maintain each a force no larger than should remain to Russia at the end of the war, a basis of peace should be sought in the following conditions:

A general engagement to respect the integrity of the Turkish empire; a provision that the closing of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus should continue to be the rule; consuls in the Russian ports; a treaty with Austria that, if Russia shall increase her naval force in the Black Sea beyond the number maintained by her in 1853, it shall be a *casus belli* for the contracting Powers.

Lord John, with reference to the last point, says:

If this third system can be made an ultimatum by Austria, it ought to be accepted by the Western Powers. In saying this, I may appear to contradict my former opinions. But, in fact, I do not retract those opinions. The system of limitation I believe to be far better than that of counterpoise; but the question is between an imperfect security for Turkey and for Europe, and the continuance of the war. Should the Government of her Majesty, in concert with that of France, be of opinion that such a peace can be accepted, they will instruct Lord Westmoreland accordingly. If not, I hope to be allowed to be heard personally before a final decision is made.

In an interview with Count Collodero, relative to this proposal, Lord Clarendon said:

Her Majesty's Government could not attach much practical value to the engagement of Austria to make, at some future period, a *casus belli* of the increase of the Russian fleet beyond a given amount. She had already declared that it was beneath her dignity to discuss numbers, and she could not admit that the question of peace or war should turn upon eight or ten ships of the line. If such were the case now, when circumstances would enable Austria to go to war with advantage, what prospect would there be of her doing so some years hence, under circumstances likely to be far less favourable?

Her Majesty's Government were desirous to co-operate with Austria in obtaining peace, but, as the proposals were systematically rejected by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, little doubt could exist that Russia had not abandoned her designs against Turkey; and that, unless means were taken for curtailing her aggressive power, those designs would sooner or later be executed. It was time, therefore, for England and France to invite Austria to concert with them the measures for giving immediate effect to the Treaty of December 2nd.

At this period of the negotiations the French and English Ambassadors left Vienna, and although Count Buol forwarded another proposal for consideration, varying, however, little or nothing from the schemes previously rejected by Russia, Lord Clarendon said the Government could see no advantage in the continuance of the Conferences, at the same time expressing his regret to find Count Buol of opinion that, by making a proposal which England and France were unable to agree to, Austria had complied with the engagements of the Treaty of December 2nd.

Count Buol replies in a very wordy document, containing nothing new; and the Earl of Clarendon, in a despatch to the Earl of Westmoreland dated June 2nd, expresses his regret that proposals to which the English Government could not possibly agree had been renewed by Austria. In a despatch, dated June 12th, from Lord Clarendon to the Earl of Westmoreland, after expressing his wish to avoid an irritating discussion upon the subject, his Lordship makes the following plain statement with reference to the conduct of Austria:

Austria (says Lord Clarendon) has bound herself to concert measures with England and France for giving effect to the Treaty of the 2nd of December, if peace was not made on certain bases, before a specified time. That time has long since elapsed, and the bases have been rejected by Russia; but the project of Austria would not have given effect to the bases, and would not have put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. England and France were, therefore, compelled to decline adhering to a proposition which, although it may be called an ultimatum, cannot be said to have involved an immediate declaration of war, as there can be no doubt that the proposal would have been gladly accepted by Russia.

In a circular despatch, dated June 19th, addressed to her Majesty's Representatives at Foreign Courts, Lord Clarendon winds up the affair. In that document he refers to Count Nesselrode's circular, in which he tried to show that Russia was ready to accept reasonable conditions had they been offered. His Lordship in that despatch said:

The interests of Europe required some valid security that Russia should no longer possess that overwhelming moral and political influence in the Principalities which her preponderance in the Black Sea has heretofore enabled her to exercise; and that she should not, by a constant maritime superiority in that sea, have the means of supporting by her fleet the march and invasion of her army, and of thus striking a mortal blow at the heart of that empire of which the Principalities are only the dependent extremities.

The refusal of Russia to consent to any measures which would effectually put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea was a warning which Europe could not with safety disregard. It plainly showed that Russia was not prepared to lay aside her long-cherished views of aggression on Turkey. As for the talk about national honour:

The dignity of Russia cannot require that she should keep up in time of peace, and on the immediate threshold of her weaker neighbour, a force wholly unnecessary for purposes of self-defence, but enabling her at the shortest notice to subvert the independence of that neighbour, and to change the territorial distribution of Europe. Yet such is the position which Russia has maintained in the Black Sea, and she has even now publicly avowed her determination not to renounce.

Russia had alleged that the preponderance which she wishes to maintain in the Black Sea was essential for the security of the Turkish Empire against the Western Powers. There was no foundation for this. It was Russia alone that Turkey had to fear. The present war had been undertaken to provide securities against those ambitious designs of Russia which menaced the safety of Turkey and the future repose of Europe; and, in short, to quote the words of a recent Russian proclamation, to prevent, as far as Turkey is concerned, the accomplishment of the wishes and the views of Peter, of Catherine, of Alexander, and of Nicholas I.

Two schemes had been proposed by Russia, but both of them were bad. One of them was to open the Straits to all nations, Russia included:

The effect of the scheme would have been, that Constantinople would at all times have been exposed to all the dangers which might have arisen from the sudden appearance before that city of an overwhelming Russian armament; while the tranquillity of the Mediterranean, and all the great interests in that sea, would have been liable to disturbance by the action of a powerful Russian fleet sailing forth at any moment from the Euxine.

To guard against this double danger, the Governments of England and France would have been compelled to maintain in the Mediterranean war establishments in the time of peace, and permanently to station their armaments at a great distance from the arsenals and resources; so that a peace concluded on such conditions would have been nothing more than an armed truce divested of the security which is the essence of peace, and unaccompanied by the cessation of expenditure which ought to follow the termination of a war.

The other plan was to close the Straits, and allow Russia to maintain an unlimited naval force in the Black Sea, which would have been attended with the same evils.

BURIAL-PLACE OF FRENCH SEAMEN.

WE have to thank Lieut. Foster, of the Royal Marine Artillery, for the accompanying Sketch of the burial-place of the French seamen, of his Imperial Majesty's ship *Napoléon*, who were killed in the action of September 17, 1854, at the head of Kamieh Bay. The monument raised over the poor fellows is simply to bear the names of the men, a few of which were already cut when the Sketch was made. The tents in the foreground are for the men appointed to guard the stores on this side of the harbour. On the other side of the tents the ground is low and marshy for a short distance. The houses beyond the marsh are the French grain stores; and immediately before these houses is a large pile of grain, covered with a tarpaulin. Upon the rising ground in the distance were encamped some of the French cavalry and a few Horse Artillery. To the right of this encampment lies the town of Kamieh.

THE GRAVE OF CAPTAIN CHRISTIE.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIE died on the 2nd of May, at Kayach Bay, and was buried in the Officers' Cemetery on the shore on the 4th. A steamer came in from the fleet to attend. Admirals Lyons and Stewart joined the procession of boats in their cutters, and the *Spitfire* brought round from Balaklava a Lameyer's body of the Captains of transports, who also attended the funeral. It is believed that extreme anxiety of mind, and the anticipation of the inquiry into the fatal catastrophe of last November, was mainly the cause of poor Christie's death. That he was completely exonerated from all blame by the Captains of the transport service may be judged from the fact that upwards of £200 had been subscribed by them for a testimonial to him before his last illness and death.

The Cemetery is a quadrangular space, roughly walled off, with some rude attempt at ornament, with rough imitations of urns placed at in-



BURIAL-GROUND OF FRENCH SEAMEN AT KAMIESCH BAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

tervals on the walls. There are three more graves; but Christie's is distinguished by the cairn of stones placed over it, with wild juniper plants at the head and feet, and wild flowers.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE INFERNAL MACHINES.

We have already somewhat minutely described these formidable engines of war, the destructive power of which, however, is, happily for mankind, not so close a certainty as is generally imagined. We now engrave the scene on board the *Exmouth*, at the moment of the explosion of one of these Machines, while it was being examined by Admiral Seymour, and some of the officers. The seaman who held the machine miraculously escaped unhurt. Admiral Seymour, it was at first feared, would lose his sight through the catastrophe; but we are happy to learn by a late mail that the gallant Admiral's eyes are safe. Besides the Admiral, Captain Lewis, of the Royal Marines, Lieut. Piers, and a Cadet, with eight seamen, were injured by the explosion. It appears that Admiral Seymour was trying the spring of the machine with his fingers, and describing the *modus operandi* of the explosion, when the machine burst, injuring the Admiral severely, and throwing the seaman who held it from the poop on to the deck of the ship, but without seriously injuring him. The other persons who were standing around were also thrown down. The clothes of one were scorched off, and both sides of the deck were much blackened; one piece of the case of the machine struck half-way up the mainmast; and the poop, rail, and stanchions were much cut up.

We have illustrated one of these Infernal Machines in all its details: it is 20½ inches long, and has a partition around it, which gives a floating buoyancy to the depth required:—

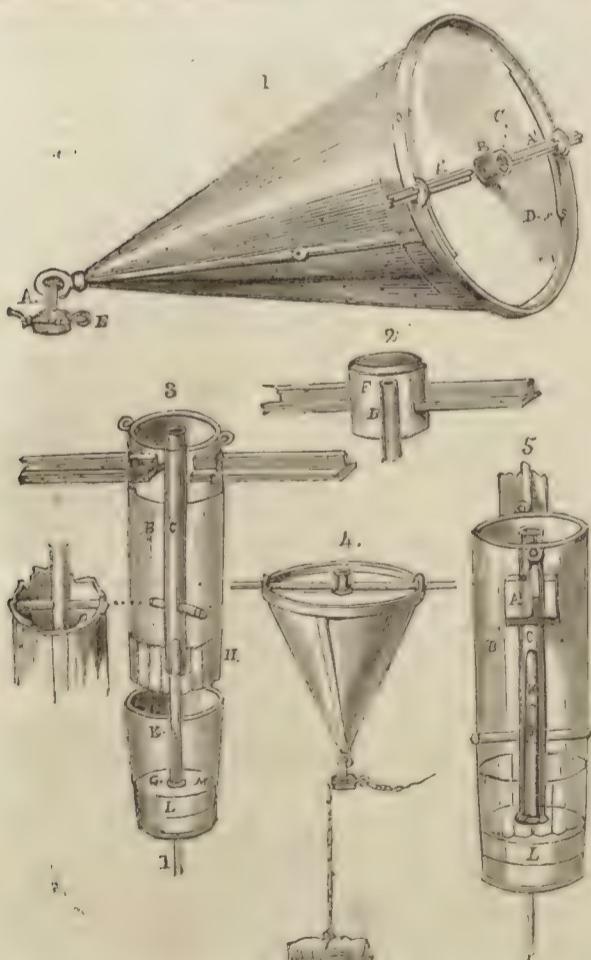


Fig. 1.—THE INFERNAL MACHINE SIDE AND END.

Fig. 2.—CAP OR COVER.

Fig. 4.—THE MACHINE AS IT FLOATS THREE FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WATER.

Fig. 5.—TUBE PUT TOGETHER.

A—A piece of leather, which doubles round a small iron bar inside the block, and fastens to a thimble fixed to the end of the machine.
B—A very slight touch on this thimble will cause explosion.
C—Large tube.
D—Small tube, or thimble fitting over the large tube; it is suspended by a smaller cross-piece riveted to the side of the large tube, so that a very delicate touch would move it.
E—A delicate copper spring, which keeps the thimble or striker out.
F—This hook is supposed to be for the purpose of tying others to.

F—A cap or cover, which fits into the cylinder or tube B, and prevents explosion by not allowing the thimble to touch the tube B.
G—A small zinc band or hoop.
H—Flanged to fit into tube below.
I—Glass tube among the combustibles.
K—A zinc tube with a solid conical top.
L—The tube itself being hollow, and fitting over the glass tube.
M—Solid head, the top of which is covered with chlorate of potash, below which all is watertight.
N—The outside of this greased to make it watertight, and to fit on the lead.



GRAVE OF CAPT. CHRISTIE, OFFICERS' CEMETERY, BALACLAVA.



EXPLOSION OF A RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINE ON BOARD THE "EXMOUTH."

SKETCHES OF RUSSIAN LIFE.



ST. PETERSBURG.—QUAY ON THE VASSILI OSTROFF.—QVASS AND FRUIT SELLERS.

QVASS AND FRUIT SELLERS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

TOWARDS the end of April, or the beginning of May, according as the winter has been more or less severe, the guns from the fortress announce to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg that the ice has burst its bonds, and that the Neva, the glorious Neva, is free. Then the Commandant of the fortress comes over in his barge, steps upon shore welcomed by a delighted crowd, in which generals, princes, and moujiks are all jostled together, and proceeds to the Winter Palace, where he presents to the Emperor a cup of its delicious water; and in return receives a handsome present for his welcome draught, a draught which gives life and delight to all. That splendid river—which a few days before was one vast sheet of ice; over which sledges, with their fur-coated occupants, were swiftly hurrying—is now covered with gaily-painted barges, filled with joyous souls singing and rejoicing that summer, whose delights have been talked about for the last eight months has at last

arrived. The moujiks rush about in a state of apparent delirium, congratulating and kissing each other even at the corners of the streets. "You may talk of your southern summers," says the boatman, as he plies his oars, "but surely nowhere is the sun so bright and warm, or the clouds so gorgeous, as those we now rejoice in." Itinerant moujiks, who all the winter through have been selling hot tea to the isvotschiks (hackney drivers), soldiers, and botshniks (policemen), now drive a thriving trade by selling qvass, a compound of beer and molasses. Your moujik is at all times a thirsty soul, but this weather more thirsty than ever. The qvass merchant, with a huge glass jar or bottle, with a tap to it, a tumbler or two carried in his apron pocket, and a huge towel—it must be confessed, not always of the cleanest—hung over his arm for the purpose of wiping the glasses after each customer, drives a rival trade with the fruit merchant, who likewise is in great request for such fruits as are in season—chiefly apples and a kind of cranberry peculiar to Russia. They both vend ropes of cringles, or round biscuit, some powdered

with sugar, and others with salt, and all strung together for convenience of carrying on the arm. These street merchants are generally very chatty and diverting, full of all the scandal of the neighbourhood. They not only sing away their own cares, but the passer-by is often taught a lesson of contentment at witnessing the kind feeling they display in frequently giving away a glass of qvass, or tchi (tea) to those who cannot pay.

A FAMILY OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS, OR MOUJIKS.

THE Sketch represents a group of Russian Peasants, or Moujiks, in their holiday attire. The old man (father, no doubt, of the three young girls) is a Dvornik, or lodge-keeper to one of the country villas; his business is to guard the house throughout the winter, during the absence of the family, and is not very burdensome. He has merely to attend to his own comfort and that of his dogs—of which he keeps several, as much for his



FESTE COSTUME OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS, IN THE ENVIRONS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

own companionship as for the protection of his master's property. His costume is extremely picturesque and becoming, though very simple, consisting merely of striped linen or black velvet breeches, very full, and tucked into high boots, a red or any bright-coloured cotton shirt, fastened round the waist by a narrow girdle. A long blue cloth coat, reaching to the heels, is the height of his ambition for summer out-of-door wear. In winter every Dvornik wears a sheepskin coat and hat, which is also very picturesque. All the men wear moustaches, cultivate long beards, and possess teeth that many a Court beauty might envy.

The women's attire is more showy and gaudy, consisting of a bright crimson, yellow, or green brocaded silk petticoat, a white linen chemise with full sleeves, and a kind of strap or braces across the shoulders of the same material as the petticoat; the *pavoinik*, or head-dress, is composed of satin or velvet, and is gaily embroidered with gold or pearl beads; huge necklaces of amber, pearl, or some other showy beads, and immense ear-rings. The nurses in all wealthy houses—always chosen from the moujik class—are half smothered by the quantity of necklaces they wear, as the bright gaudy colours are thought to be pleasing to their infant charges. When they go out, a pelisse of some bright-coloured cloth or damask trimmed with fur, completes their costume; and certainly the most showy and attractive people in the promenades on the Imperial and English quays of St. Petersburg on a winter's afternoon are the wet-nurses of the Imperial family and those of the nobility. The female peasantry never become servants in any other capacity. Other domestic services are performed by French and German and Swedish women.

The Russian peasant goes to work cheerfully and contentedly after a meagre breakfast of black bread and an onion, though certainly no one works harder than he does. His dinner and supper is about the same as his breakfast, perhaps a little cabbage-soup for a change. On a holiday or Saint's day he thoroughly enjoys himself: in fact during the Carnival at Christmas and Easter he makes a complete toil of pleasure. At such times on the Admiralty Plain there is held a fair. Booths for dramatic performances are erected: *Montagnes Russes*, swings, and merry-go-rounds, are among the chief amusements; and it certainly is a ludicrous sight to see a number of grey-bearded men, old women (who look as if they had risen from their graves), stalwart young men, and gaily-dressed girls, all demurely seated on wooden horses, or in carts, gravely going round by the hour together. At such times the consumption of hard eggs, nuts, and vodka (brandy), is surprising, and if the latter is a little too strong for them, it must certainly be owned that a Russian, when drunk, is not only a harmless, but a very amusing person.

The Imperial family, the Court, and all the wealthier class, drive round the promenade outside the booths, and seem to derive as much amusement at the grotesque dancing outside the theatres, the singing, and delight of the moujiks, as the people themselves. They are treated in a respectful way, and this mixing up of the nobles and peasants seems perfectly natural and right.

THE POISONOUS STATE OF THE RIVER THAMES.

On Monday last the City Solicitor, having been sent for by the Lord Mayor, waited upon his Lordship, at the Mansion-house, upon the subject of the horrid condition in which the river Thames (of which his Lordship is Conservator) is stated to be by authorities whose judgment cannot be called in question.

The Lord Mayor said: I have sent for you, Mr. Solicitor, to request your assistance in a matter of paramount importance to the community. My attention has been called by several private communications, as well as by communications through the press, to the present state of the river Thames, and if it be in my power to do anything towards the correction of the very serious evil which is said to exist, I wish it to be known that it is my determination to take the most vigorous steps to effect the object. I feel it to be my duty to call upon the City Solicitor, and the other principal officers of the Corporation, to take immediate measures to ascertain to what cause the exceedingly polluted condition of the river is attributable, and to make me acquainted with what to them appears to be the most expeditious and effectual means of diminishing the virulence and danger of the nuisance. I am desirous that on such an occasion no time should be lost, and that, with the view to check the evil at once, all other matters on which the principal officers of the Corporation may be at present engaged stand over until the necessary investigation takes place. His Lordship was understood most particularly to allude to a statement made in the public press, to the effect that the proprietors of the Brent Canal had greatly increased the pollution of the river by throwing the mud and refuse of that canal into it.

The City Solicitor said, the Lord Mayor's officers should immediately set upon his Lordship's directions, and, if it turned out to be as stated, that the proprietors of the Brent Canal had thrown the mud and refuse of the canal into the Thames, and that the present condition of the river was at all attributable to that cause, proceedings should be immediately taken to repress the evil and punish the offenders. No time should be lost in the present case. Some doubt might exist whether the provisions of the Act giving magistrates a summary jurisdiction could be applicable to the case in that part of the river. Brentford was within the conservancy jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor undoubtedly, but the process of that Court was dilatory and the remedy distant, and unless the existing Acts were sufficient to meet such a case by prompt redress, Parliament during the present Session might bring in a short bill to remedy the defect. He, however, feared the cause of the fetid smell emitted from the river at the present time must be attributed to more extensive and more permanent causes than the clearing of the canal. The river was now the legalized sewer for a population of above 2,000,000. For centuries, while the metropolis was not one-half of its present size, and up to the year 1847, a system of cesspool drainage was in use throughout the metropolis, and the inhabitants were positively prohibited from connecting them with the sewers that had their outlets into the Thames; but by recent Acts of Parliament, for sanitary reasons, cesspool drainage had been prohibited, and the inhabitants were compellable by law to pass their house refuse by means of the sewers into the Thames. At the time those Acts were passed Parliament had it in contemplation to enclose the construction of intercepting sewers, to convey the house-drainage of both sides of the river into the Thames, sufficiently low down to prevent the tide from bringing back any portion of the polluted water. The proper order of proceeding had been inverted; the intercepting sewers were not even yet commenced, while, for the last three or four years, the pollution of the Thames water had been increasing.

It is expected that the City Solicitor will speedily make a report upon the subject which has, especially within the last few weeks, become one of alarming interest with all who believe that pure air and pure water are essential to health.

On Tuesday Mr. Leach, the engineer, reported to the Lord Mayor on the state of the river. One of the main causes is that the house sewerage of this vast metropolis is now drained into the Thames: formerly it remained in cesspools till it was removed as night soil. The extraordinary drought during the last eighteen months also caused an accumulation of all descriptions of nuisances in the sewers, which the late rains had flushed into the river. Scarcely any winter passed without flooding the river, and thus those accumulations were taken down by the stream at a season of the year when no ill effects were experienced. Last winter there were no floods; and the nuisances ejected from the sewers, which had accumulated on the shores and bed of the river, were now stirred up by the steamers and subjected to the action of the sun, from which the sterches complained of were evolved. No power rests in the City authorities to provide a remedy for the evil.

THE DARVEL CALCULATING GIRL.—The *Ayr Advertiser* has an account of a recent public examination at Reith of the little girl whose wonderful powers of calculation have attracted so much notice. The gentlemen in charge of the child allowed any one present to propose questions to her. Amongst queries thus submitted were:—How many times does a clock strike in the month of June? 4,680 was the prompt reply; in the year 1855? 56,940; in a lifetime of 75 years? 4,270,500. She was now asked the value of 313 yards of linen at 2s. per yard, and in 75 seconds she gave the answer, £440. 0s. 2d. Being requested to shew the *modus operandi*, she began aloud with 313 times 2, which makes £84.—4 in 98, 234 and 3 over; and so of all the other denominations. She was now asked to cube 75 and give the quotient of that product divided by 19. The product, £62,419.875, and the quotient, 26,445.266 11-19, were both correctly given. In the performance of this last heavy task her teacher begged to be allowed to give her the square upon the board to assist her memory. She did not avail herself of it.

GLASGOW DRUNKEN STATISTICS.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Town-council the other day, Dr. McIntyre asked why the returns on this subject, which he had moved for some months ago, had not been produced. The Lord Provost said it had been found that they could not make those returns satisfactory either to themselves or to the citizens; and, after consulting with Captain Smart, Dr. Strong, and others, he had thought it better not to issue them without some strong order—perhaps from Government. They could not give to public imperfect returns, calculated to bring the city into disgrace. Dr. McIntyre said his object in moving for those returns was to test the working of Fettes Mackenzie's Act, and whether it had attained the object of lessening drunkenness, for which it had been ostensibly introduced. Had he got there return, he had little doubt but that he would have been able to show that this bill had not only failed to do what it preferred to do, but that, if a committee of the council were appointed to inquire into the working of the bill, it would be found that it had given rise to very serious evils. One evil it had given rise to was a large increase of drunkenness in private houses.

At the Wool Fair dinner at Aylesbury, last week, Captain Hamilton intimated his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of Aylesbury whenever a vacancy may occur.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE, in presenting a petition from Madras, praying for a redress of grievances, and that the Government of the East Indies might be transferred to the Crown, commented at some length on the subject matter of the petition.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply, explained some of the allegations. With respect to others, he said that they referred to matters well worthy of the attention of Government, and he was sure that they would meet with the earnest consideration of his noble friend the new Governor-General.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord J. Russell entered the House about half-past four, and took his seat on the third Ministerial bench, next to Sir George Strickland.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

In answer to Sir S. Northcote, Mr. WILSON explained the changes that had taken place in the postage of newspapers to the Colonies and foreign countries, the general effect of which was that the postage was higher now than it was before the passing of the recent Act.

THE HANGO PRISONERS.

In answer to Captain Duncombe, Sir C. Wood said application had been made for the release of the prisoners at Hango, but no answer had been received at the departure of the mails. He understood, however, that the prisoners were favourably treated.

A SUBSIDY TO AUSTRIA.

Captain KNOX wished to ask if it was ever intended, in the course of the late negotiations, to grant a subsidy to the Austrian Government?

Lord PALMERSTON: No, Sir, never.

On proceeding to the orders of the day,

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S EXPLANATIONS.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose, and stated to the House that on Thursday evening he intimated to his noble friend his wish to retire from the service of the Crown; and as her Majesty had accepted his resignation, he now only held office till his successor was appointed. The circumstances with which he had lately been connected had been so perverted by the press, that he thought it right to give the House some account of them. It was not true that he had promised to support the Austrian proposition, but it was true that he had promised to lay them before the Cabinet in the most favourable light. This opinion of his was concurred in by M. Briony de Ihuy, and by the Turkish Foreign Minister. He returned to London on the 20th of April, and a Cabinet Council was held on the 21st. The propositions were not adopted by the Government, but circumstances arose in the course of these discussions which made it improper, in his mind, to urge these propositions further; and at the end of that week there was an unanimous agreement in the Cabinet to reject them. With respect to the merits of the Austrian propositions, he said that he agreed to them because he conceived Turkey to be in such imminent peril, and Russia to be so strong, that it was necessary to unite all the great Powers of Europe against her. This could only be done by accepting the Austrian terms. The Emperor of Austria had promised that, if those terms were accepted, he would enter into a defensive alliance with England and France for the security of Turkey; and such an alliance, he conceived, would be a greater security for Turkey than any terms England and France alone might secure. Lord Clarendon's dispatch, rejecting those terms, was written, as he said, with his full concurrence on the 8th of May. On the 16th Lord Westmoreland informed them that Austria made another proposition, which, if not accepted, she would break up the Conference. As it was certain that Russia would not accept that proposition any more than the Allies, Lord Westmoreland was instructed to put an end to the Conference. This was his justification for remaining in the Cabinet after the proposals which he brought over were rejected. Then it had been made a reproach to him that in the debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion he had made a speech advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war. But what other course could he have taken? for all other means of obtaining a solution of the Third Point had vanished. It was said the last Austrian proposition was not then communicated to the House. He did not think the Government were bound to make that communication. From the moment Austria declared her determination not to engage in the war, it was clear that Russia would be at liberty to detach additional forces to the Crimea; and a premature disclosure of the intentions of Austria would therefore have been prejudicial only to ourselves. For himself, he denied that he had ever been for war in the abstract. He believed that the advocates for peace in the abstract had tended by their discussions to produce a directly contrary effect. But still worse would it be to advocate war in the abstract. He had been in favour of war. On the 1st of May he was of opinion that arrangements might be made which would lead to peace. When those terms failed he was again in favour of prosecuting the war; and with that view he made a speech on Mr. Disraeli's motion. He continued to be of that opinion now. There had been no fresh negotiations; and the Cabinet had been as completely united as any Government he had ever seen. When Mr. M. Gibson called the attention of the House to his conduct in Vienna, he informed his noble friend at the head of the Government and the Foreign Secretary of the reply he meant to make. He certainly thought it would have been unworthy of himself if he had refused to answer the questions. The hon. Baronet opposite thought his conduct contained grounds for a vote of want of confidence in the whole Administration, and especially that he was unworthy of again serving her Majesty in the conduct of the war. He could not see the logic of the argument or the soundness of the conclusion. He came now to his resignation of office. When his noble friend first formed his Government he asked him to become a member. At that time he declined, but after the accession of Sir James Graham, and others he was again invited, and believing that his noble friend, from his high and patriotic spirit, was the fittest to carry on the Government, he accepted. When he returned from Vienna he offered to resign—a few days ago he repeated his offer, and on both occasions his noble friend refused to accept his offer. But finding the impression against him so general, he insisted on resigning. He thanked the members of the Cabinet and other friends for the kindness they had shown him. There were other friends who professed great attachment, but whenever there was a rub in his fortunes they fell away like water, and were never found again except to sink him. For these he felt nothing but contempt. That he had been calumniated was to be expected. Lord Althorp, whose only ambition was to avoid office, had been calumniated as ambitious to retain it; that gallant and humane spirit Lord Raglan had been calumniated as indifferent to the welfare of his soldiers; and why, then, should he expect to escape? But if he were now to close his political account—looking back to all the important measures he had been instrumental in carrying—measures which have promoted the civil and religious liberties of this country, and which have strengthened the material and moral influence of this empire—he had no reason to be discontented or dissatisfied. He moved the postponement of the orders of the day, which was agreed to.

Sir E. B. LYTTOW rose to move the motion of which he had given notice. He defended the conduct of the noble Lord's friends from the taunts he had thrown out against them, because they were not justified in following a leader, however illustrious, in opposition to the interests of their country. This was now the second time that the noble Lord had deserted the field on the eve of action. Even in the course of his speech the noble Lord did not seem to understand the light in which his conduct was viewed by his countrymen. He would therefore endeavour very briefly to place his view of it before the House. The noble Lord had broken up Lord Aberdeen's Government rather than conceal his sentiments. He then obtained credit for honesty of purpose; but it was necessary to maintain that character by a uniform consistency of conduct. The question was whether the noble Lord had maintained that high consistency? He was sent out as negotiator to Vienna, where he became favourable to terms of peace which his colleagues would not sanction. On his return to London a vague rumour of his change of sentiments broke out; and, when the opportunity occurred for the noble Lord to confirm or dispel those suspicions, he rose in his place and made a speech full of the most warlike allusions, and the insecurity of the very terms he had himself secretly favoured. The Opposition side of the House thought his speech indiscreet, but they never doubted his honesty. When, at a subsequent period, Count Buol, in his circular charged the noble Lord with having agreed to his terms, the country could scarcely believe it till the noble Lord himself confessed the whole matter. The noble Lord defended himself by saying that the peace he approved of in May was impracticable in June. What were the circumstances which caused this change in his opinions? Was it that the Emperor of the French would not agree to his views? He readily admitted that throughout the whole of these despatches the tone of Lord Clarendon was frank, English, and manly. But it must be remembered that Lord Clarendon expressed his own opinions only, while Lord Palmerston represented the whole of the Cabinet. He expressed his surprise that none of Lord Palmerston's letters to Lord John Russell were given in the papers before them. He believed that there was still a Peace party in the Cabinet, and he should like to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Lord of the Admiralty state their views of the war. He admitted, however, that Justice was for the present satisfied by the retirement of Lord John Russell, and the honour of the country was not yet tarnished. As to what might be called the mere party consideration of changing the Government, that was a very secondary matter with him and his friends. That change might come afterwards, and, in the meantime, he could assure the House that their conduct would be well watched. He concluded by withdrawing his motion.

Mr. BOUVERIE denied that in the course he had taken to induce Lord J. Russell to retire from the Government he was actuated by any other motive than the warmest attachment to the noble Lord.

Lord PALMERSTON said, Sir E. B. Lyttow had in his speech misrepresented the views of Lord J. Russell in holding that the views he expressed

in May were held by him still, in the face of the noble Lord's opinions, just uttered, that he did not now hold them. The honourable Baronet also charged Lord Clarendon with expressing only his own opinions in his despatches. That was a statement to which he would hold the honourable Baronet, and he would give him his choice whether that statement showed misrepresentation or the grossest ignorance. If the honourable Baronet ever obtained high office, as his friends expected, he would certainly afford an illustration of his own remark—that the changes of our Government made us ridiculous in Europe. He admitted that he had refused to accept the resignation of the noble Lord; and even so late as Thursday night he offered to stand or fall with him. But, in answer to the taunts of the honourable Baronet, he could tell him, in the name and with the authority of his colleagues, that the Cabinet was a united one.

Mr. DISRAELI faulted the noble Lord with the bullying tone which he had assumed towards the honourable Baronet. The noble Lord stated that his Cabinet was a united one; but he had good reason to believe that their union consisted in this—that when the noble Lord returned from Vienna his proposals were favourably received by all the members of the Cabinet, and that their acceptance of them was only prevented by other circumstances which were altogether independent of them; in fact, by the opposition of the French Government. He concurred with his honourable friend in withdrawing this motion, that it might be renewed at another time and in another form. He gave a humorous account of Lord Palmerston and of Mr. Bouverie, as the friends of the noble Lord, very devoted to him, but who had managed notwithstanding to get him out of office. And the end of this was, that the noble Lord, with a reputation of a quarter of a century—a man who for all that time had given a tone and a colour to the policy of this country—who had met the giants of other times in debate—who had measured rapiers with Canning and divided the public admiration with Sir Robert Peel—had mysteriously disappeared, and did not dare to face this motion; while as to the noble Lord now at the head of the Cabinet, he had addressed the House that night in a tone and with accents which showed that, if the honour and interests of this country were much longer entrusted to him, the first would be tarnished and the last would be betrayed.

Mr. ROEBUCK said the noble Lord had proved himself unfaithful to his colleagues, to his country, to honour, and to truth. The noble Lord seemed to be blown about like a weathercock with every wind, but he had at least concealed his change of views. At the very time that he was in favour of peace, he made such a warlike speech as to induce him (Mr. Roebuck) to change his vote and support the Government on the occasion of Mr. Disraeli's motion. The noble Lord had, therefore, practised upon him a deceit, and the noble Lord at the head of the Government had condoned it. He believed there were still traitors in the Cabinet, and he should be glad to know what were the sentiments of the Home Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. The conduct of the noble Lord had gone far to persuade the people of England that truth and honour among our public men were things of nought.

Sir G. GREY disclaimed to answer the challenge of the honourable and learned gentleman. There was no part of his conduct which entitled any one to make such a charge against him. He would only state that the despatches of Lord Clarendon, which elicited the admiration of all parties, bound the whole Cabinet, and expressed clearly and distinctly their united sentiments. He gave a full contradiction, however, to the insinuation that the Cabinet had ever, for any time, however short, signified their acceptance of Lord J. Russell's proposals; and he expressed his regret that Lord J. Russell, in his speech of Friday week, should not have done justice to himself by stating what was the exact truth, that within a week after his return home he became as much convinced of the impracticability of the proposals as any member in the Cabinet.

Mr. GLADSTONE complained that Lord John Russell had, in his speech on Mr. Disraeli's motion, condemned the last of the Russian proposals then before the House, though that proposal seemed to him to be substantially the very same measure which the noble Lord had himself supported at Vienna. As to the charge made against the Government by the right honourable gentleman opposite, that the Cabinet was at one time disposed to accept of the noble Lord's proposals, he thought they were not amenable to it, for it appeared from the papers that, on the very day when Lord John Russell's proposals were received in London, Lord Clarendon expressed to Count Colloredo his condemnation of the plan. So far from blaming the Government for hesitating about this offer of peace, he blamed them for not giving the propositions that consideration which their gravity demanded, and for abruptly closing the hope of an honourable peace.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Downing-street Office Extension Bill went through Committee.

The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Stage Carriage Duties Bill went through Committee; the 6th clause, which imposed a new tax on friendly and building societies, having been withdrawn by the Government.

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee.

The Schools (Scotland) Bill—Mr. Stirling's—was lost on a division of the second reading by a majority of 85 to 64.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE gave notice that on an early day he should call attention to the principles based upon an Order in Council issued in 1815, by which the commercial intercourse between England and Russia, as carried on through neutral countries, was at present regulated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

The report of the Committee to inquire whether Baron Rothschild's seat for the city of London had been vacated, in consequence of the contract for a loan of £16,000,000 made with the Government by Rothschild and Sons, was brought up by the Chairman. It stated that the Committee had received evidence and heard counsel on the part of Baron Rothschild, and had come to the conclusion that there was no contract on the part of Baron Rothschild within the view and intention of the statute.

<h5

Committee, after solemnly inquiring into all the circumstances, had come to the conclusion that the whole Cabinet was included in their condemnation. He was now about to call upon the House to vindicate that Committee, and to say with the members of it that the whole Cabinet were guilty in the matters alluded to.

THE ABERDEEN CABINET.

"Sir, I divide the Aberdeen Cabinet into three various and separate parts: first, those who were excluded by the resolution of this House—namely, Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle; then I include in the second division what may be considered the important members of the Cabinet—I mean the noble Lord at the head of the present Administration, the noble Lord the member for London, the right hon. member for Carlisle, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the right hon. member for Wilts; and as for the third part, containing the remainder of the Cabinet, I consider them as a mere herd (loud laughter), that followed where others led, and were like sheep walking in the track of one who went before them (Hear). But their insignificance ought not to shelter them. That they were insignificant I admit (loud laughter); but I say that insignificance is no plea against the condemnation of this House (Hear, hear). They lost the might of such authority as they had to the decisions of the Administration, and gave their voices when they could give nothing more (A laugh). That was what the Government expected from them. But I say, Sir, that the House should follow even these lowly ministers of wrong—follow them with the condemnation that has been already given to their superiors, and which could, like the lightning, strike impartially the high and the low. This being my case, I am met with one objection: it is said that the resolution which I propose to this House is of too sweeping a nature, and that its result would be a general ostracism of every man of mark on this side of the House. Is that my fault? Do I commit the wrong?—do I fall into the error? I only ask this House to administer a deserved punishment. I did not the wrong; and if there be any one to blame for having ostracised every man of mark on this side of the House, it certainly is not me—the blame must fall on the condemned themselves, and on them alone (Hear, hear). I acknowledge that the result will be something of the kind, and am sorry to say it is true that the arrow I discharge will strike many men of mark, but it is because nearly every man of mark on this side of the House has been in error, and not because I direct the attention of the House to that to which I ought not to direct it. There has been wrong done; I ask the House to punish that wrong, and the persons to blame are those who committed the error. I leave the House to judge between us."

His bill of indictment against the Aberdeen Administration consisted of six counts:

1. That they, even when the war was imminent, made no preparation to meet inevitable contingencies.
2. That after war was declared they took no steps to provide a reserve force.
3. That they entrusted the management of the war to incapable persons.
4. That they ordered the expedition to the Crimea without sufficient information as to the resources of the country, or the strength of the Russian army.
5. That for want of adequate provisions of necessities the army was subjected to unparalleled hardships.
6. That the medical arrangements were so incomplete and insufficient as to be a disgrace to every one whose duty it was to provide for the wants of the soldier.

By reference to the evidence given before the Committee, he brought home the various charges to the members of the late Cabinet, upon whom, he insisted, the whole responsibility lay.

THE NEGLECT OF THE CABINET.

"I say then on the Administration, and on the Administration alone, rests the responsibility that the army sent out was inadequate to the occasion, that it was sent to perform deeds totally beyond its powers, and that, instead of showing an anxious desire to supply the wants which their own conduct had created, that Administration never held a Cabinet Council from the rising of Parliament to the middle of October (Hear, hear). The noble Lord, the member for London, was in the meantime instructing the population of Gloucestershire, by way of lecture; the right honourable gentleman at the head of the Board of Works was staying in Scotland; and in fact, with the exception of the Duke of Newcastle, the right honourable member for Wilts, and, I believe, Lord Aberdeen, the whole Cabinet was scattered over various parts of the country ("Hear, hear," and a voice, "Lord Clarendon"). I am not quite sure about Lord Clarendon, but all the rest were certainly taking their pleasure from the rising of Parliament to the middle of October."

Mr. GLADSTONE: That is quite untrue.

Mr. ROEBUCK: There was no Cabinet Council during that time; but the Duke of Newcastle, and I believe the First Lord of the Admiralty, remained at their posts. They, however, are now out of office; they have received their punishment; while those upon whom I wish to fix my charge are still in office, although, while their colleagues were working, they were taking their pleasure in the country, and wholly neglecting their duty ("Hear," and a laugh). The noble Lord now at the head of the Administration, where was he then? (Hear). The noble Lord the member for London, where was he? (Hear). Where was the Home Secretary? Where the Chief Commissioner of Works? (Hear, hear). I could go through the whole list; but I ask, why was there no Cabinet Council during that time? At that time the battle of the Alma had been fought, and the expedition to the Crimea had been determined on and executed. You may tell me that all that was to be done had been determined on before, but why were you not in London to receive intelligence?

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE ARMY.

"Why were you not at your posts when your army was dwindling away? When cold, and hunger, and tempest had come upon them, you were not at your post to minister to their wants; and I ask this House to visit with its severe reprobation men who could forget their duty at such a crisis. It is evident that the sufferings in the army were not attributable to the army themselves, neither were they attributable to the officers or generals of the army (Opposition cheers); but, having taken place, there must have been some cause. What was the cause? Who was the cause? The cause was that the army was not adequately provided for the task they were set to perform, and the authors of the neglect were the members of the Administration (Hear, hear). They were thrown on the shores of the Crimea without the means of transport; and, although we had the command of the sea, and could bring to the shores of the Crimea everything that England or the whole world could offer, yet the troops did in thousands at six miles from the shore because there was not an adequate road provided even that short distance, by this great country for its army (Hear, hear). Can any one believe that had there been a man at the head of affairs, or in affairs, who had the spirit in him which this country is supposed to furnish to all its sons, such things would have happened? In this country, which affords the means of performing everything that art or science can attain, can it be supposed that seven miles of mud should stand between us and the most gallant army that ever left our shores? (Hear, hear). We let them die off like sheep. They starved under single canvas; there was no means of taking out tents to cover them; and the cold, and rain, and tempest beat over their heads, while numbers of the Cabinet were indulging at their ease in various parts of the country (Hear, hear). And shall we stand here as representatives of the English people, and suffer such a dereliction of duty? I say it makes my blood boil to think that England should thus treat her sons, and that she should send them forth to fight her battles, armed as they had been thirty years before, notwithstanding all that art and science had accomplished since that time. (Sir De L. Evans: "Some had minies.") The gallant General behind me says some had modern arms. (General Evans: "All.") I am delighted to hear the correction of the gallant General, but I think evidence was given before the Committee to the effect that 'Brown Bess' was really in the hands of many regiments (Dissent). Well, if even one man went to the Crimea without proper arms, I say it was a heavy fault in the Administration that sent him (Hear, hear). I say that these charges ought to lead this House to visit with its severe animadversion the men who could thus forget their duty (Hear, hear). But that was not all. We sent an army to the Crimea unprepared, even if they were in health, to perform the duty we had imposed on them; but before they left Varna the plague of cholera broke out amongst them, and then it was the duty of Government to provide every comfort that medical science could suggest. What was the description given before the Sebastopol Committee of the condition of our men? That they were broken down by illness more than by the enemy; that they slept under single canvas; that they were up to their knees in mud, and surrounded by all the horrors of diarrhoea and the other ills that afflict poor human nature. Were they provided with proper medical remedies? I say they were not, and on the heads of the Administration lies the fault of the deficiency."

THE HOUSE OUGHT TO PASS SENTENCE.

"But it is said—and I now come to a part of the subject which I really can hardly touch without my spirit being indignant at the notion of it—I am told that this Committee has done its work, and that we have got rid of all the elements of the Administration that were mischievous. That I am very far from believing (A laugh). It is also said, 'Are not Aberdeen, and Newcastle, and Herbert, and Gladstone out?' and what more can you expect or do you want? Do you want to see everybody punished?' I say, 'Yes, every one who has been a proved guilty ('Cheers'). I think it very unfair that those who conducted the war, and who—permit me to say, speaking in no spirit of presumption, of the Duke of Newcastle, who was made the scapegoat, and driven into the wilderness, to bear on his back the sins of the Administration—worked to the best of their ability, that they alone should suffer (Hear). The Duke was always at his post, and paid every attention to the honour of England and the welfare of our army. It is not, then, sufficient to throw the blame on him, and to make his retirement a sufficient holocaust to the anger of England (Hear, hear). I may say the sum of the right hon. member for Wilts, than whom no man could be more intent on the performance of his duty. I do not mean to say that he never did wrong; but there is a great distinction between him and those members who wholly neglected their duty (Hear, hear)."

The right hon. gentleman, late First Lord of the Admiralty, may have made serious mistakes in building those huge ships, when he might have built marine batteries of small vessels; but still there was about him an energy and a desire to do his duty, which I do not think were manifest in any other member of the Administration. Therefore that those persons should have been alone punished is to me no satisfaction. I am glad when any man who has done wrong is punished, but that is not enough; I want all who have done wrong to be placed in the same predicament. I may be wrong in that wish, but still I hope it is one that this House will comply with (Laughter). As I said before this is so great a subject as to require strength far beyond mine to support it properly. I feel my legs tottering under me, and I am buoyed up only by the greatness of the occasion. This feeble body is borne up by the indignant spirit that is within me (Cheers). I have seen a great army of Englishmen melting away in consequence of the errors and rapaciousness of the Administration, and I have seen the guilty persons come back to office wholly unscathed by public opinion or the vote of this House. That they have done wrong I think perfectly manifest, and if my motion causes their dismissal it will be to me a matter of indifference. All I wish for is justice; all I desire is, that we should not be again in the position of men who upon their countrysides go abroad to fight their battles, and then by our supineness consign them to destruction." (Hear, hear).

Having apologised for his physical inability, the hon. and learned member concluded by moving the following resolution:

That this House deeply lament the sufferings of our army during the winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the resolution of their Committee, that the conduct of the Administration was the first and chief cause of the calamities which befell that army, do hereby visit with severest reprehension every member of that Cabinet whose counsels led to such disastrous results.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD.

General PEEL, in moving as an amendment the "previous question," observed that he was not prepared to pronounce the Sebastopol expedition wrong and unadvisable. There might be truth in the assertion that the enterprise was undertaken without sufficient information; but he remarked that no important military operation would have been commenced if the commanders had not disregarded some of the preliminary precautions which might abstractedly be considered necessary for its success.

Lord R. CECIL seconded the amendment, contending that the resolution which was now proposed referred to a long past course of action, and a Ministry which had ceased to exist.

Colonel ADAIR was disposed to attribute the check sustained by our army rather to the extraordinary defence of Sebastopol, and to the fact that our military organisation was framed at an earlier period and under less pressing circumstances, than to any negligence or incompetence on the part of the Government.

Mr. CONOLLY argued that the question under discussion did not relate to the policy of the Government, but to the fact whether they had provided adequate means for carrying it out. Believing that this had not been done, he was bound to give his vote against them.

Mr. LOWE had originally opposed the appointment of the Committee, under the conviction that the inquiry must prove unsatisfactory and incomplete. The report itself, he considered, had borne out that persuasion, and he denied the possibility of arriving at any fair judgment upon evidence so partial, and reminded the House that by adopting the resolution they would attach a censure to the proceedings, not only of the British Government, but also to that of France.

The Marquis of GRANBY believed that the House and the country had been accomplices in every step of the war policy, and deserved censure not less than either the past or the present Ministries. He should vote for the amendment, not wishing to weaken the hands of the Executive Government.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE contended that it was absurd and unconstitutional to make the whole body of the present Cabinet responsible for all the past acts of every individual Minister.

Mr. GORLON could not accept a vote of censure, founded upon such impudent evidence as that collected by the Sebastopol Committee.

Sir J. WALSH also disapproved of the resolution.

Mr. MAGNUS censured the Government for sitting silent during the progress of the debate. He considered them responsible for all past disasters, and believed that under their management fresh failures and blunders were becoming inevitable.

Sir J. GRAHAM regretted the prolonged silence of the Ministry, whose views he should have wished to learn before commenting upon a question so personal to himself. His former objections to the Sebastopol Committee had been fully warranted by the result; and, after pointing out the necessary chasms and omissions in the evidence presented in the report, he contended that in founding his present resolution on that document Mr. Roebuck had in many points perverted or exaggerated its import.

Lord SEYMOUR, as a member of the Sebastopol Committee, declared that their conclusions, if imperfect, were, at all events, honestly derived. The great object of the inquiry was, he believed, rather to suggest warning for the future than punishment for the past, and on this ground he objected to the motion before the House.

Sir J. PAKINGTON thought the conduct of the Government extremely equivocal. They had not attempted to answer the arguments offered in support of the motion, while they eluded the vote by the indirect expedient of moving the previous question. He was himself prepared, though reluctantly, to accept the resolution, believing that the nation was in peril, and that no scruples of delicacy should prevent the House from expressing its sense of the negligence and incompetence of the Government. Remarking upon the alleged want of unanimity among the members of the Committee, he insisted that upon every point involving a censure on Ministers their opinions had been perfectly unanimous. He contended that the report was fair, and the evidence complete, so far as it went; and stigmatised the attempt to stifle discussion upon it on the ground that it involved the policy of our French ally as being the revival of a defunct bogbear. Sir J. Pakington then adverted to the conduct of the war during the period in question, and cited evidence of various character at much length to prove that the Crimean expedition had been undertaken against the rules of war and the dictates of prudence. He considered the late Government deeply culpable, and saw nothing in the present Government, composed as it was in a great measure of the same individuals, which was calculated to restore the forfeited confidence of the country.

Sir C. WOOD denied that the Ministry had on the previous evening shrunk from contesting a vote of censure, nor were they eluding the present motion by an indirect issue. The fact that the evidence collected by the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was incomplete, and had not, therefore, proposed an absolute negative to Mr. Roebuck's proposition, but did not the less challenge the verdict of the Legislature on their own conduct. He accepted his share of responsibility for the Crimean expedition, of which he fully approved, remarking that the censures pronounced against it were prompted solely by the accident that it had not, as yet, been successful. Proceeding to remark upon the reiterated attacks made against the Government, Sir Charles noticed the shifting character of the motions that were presented, and the curious selection of victims for successive sacrifice.

On the motion of Mr. GASKELL the debate was then adjourned until Thursday.

The debate on the Maynooth Bill was adjourned for three months.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the revision of the Standing Orders was brought up and agreed to.

The order for going into Committee on the Episcopal Estates and Capital Bill was discharged.

The House went into Committee on the Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill, and discussed several of the clauses.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of this Bill in a speech of some length, in the course of which he stated the provisions of the measure and the reasons which urged the Government to propose it.

A discussion then took place.

The Duke of BUCLEUCH opposed the bill, repeating the same arguments which had been urged in the Commons by the opponents of the measure, and moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The Duke of ARGYLL ultimately, on the part of the Government, consented to withdraw the bill.

The question having, however, been put, a division was insisted upon, when there appeared—For the bill, 1; against it, 86: majority against the bill, 85. The bill was therefore lost.

The other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Viscount EBRINGTON presented a petition from the Rev. C. C. Layard, complaining that he had been refused admittance by the Bishop of Exeter to a benefice in Devonshire, to which he was lawfully presented by Sir J. Kennaway, though he had received commendations and testimonials from two Bishops, a number of clergymen, and two congregations among whom he had laboured.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.—THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

On the order of the day in reference to the adjourned debate.

Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from Birmingham, praying that the House would agree to the vote of censure on the Ministry, and would carry it out to its conclusion—namely, impeachment.

Mr. OTWAY presented a petition from the Potteries to the same effect.

Mr. GASKELL then resumed the debate, and complimented the Sebastopol Committee on the zeal and ability with which they had discharged their duties. He reviewed the proceedings of the late Government in reference to the war. There had been a want of definite policy, and a want of Ministerial sympathy, for when an army was in jeopardy there was no meeting of her Majesty's advisers. For these shortcomings he held that

the First Minister of the Crown was mainly responsible. Reviewing the career of Lord Raglan, he affirmed that that gallant nobleman was called upon to carry out an expedition which his judgment condemned, and yet through evil report and good report he had pursued his career with calm and unshaken fortitude. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating that he should vote for the resolution of the hon. and learned member for Sheffield.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL referred to the efforts that were made by the Conservative party to form a Government when the Aberdeen Administration left office, and to the failure they had experienced. When the people from one end of the country to the other called the noble Lord the member for Tiverton to the head of affairs, a generous forbearance was promised, and it could never be supposed that the noble Lord should be made responsible in respect of transactions anterior to that period (Hear, hear). The hon. and learned gentleman arrayed his criminals at the bar, and first and foremost placed the Duke of Newcastle, whom he entirely acquitted. Then came Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir J. Graham, for whom he made ample apologies. But there was one person upon whom he wished to bring the full tide of public censure and Parliamentary reprobation. That was one who had nothing to do with the administration of the war, but who was engaged in the direction of the internal affairs of the country. Why, then, was that nobleman marked out for Parliamentary censure? Simply because he was the Prime Minister of England, and because the hon. and learned Member for Sheffield desired to upset the noble Lord's Government, and to substitute for it a Government from the other side of the House ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Roebuck). The hon. and learned Member for Sheffield was in direct political alliance with the Conservative party, and it would save him a great deal of trouble if he would leave that (Ministerial) side of the House, and take his seat on the other side. (Cheers, and "Oh, oh!") He (the Attorney-General) maintained that the Conservative party intended supporting the motion of the hon. member for Sheffield, simply because the noble Lord would not form an alliance with them, and because he was at the head of their opponents. If the noble Lord had been their ally instead of their opponent, they would have unanimously resisted the resolution now before the House (Loud cheers). In dealing with this subject he trusted that the House of Commons would remember that they were not assembled to discuss a mere party question, but to decide judicially; and he would ask whether it was worthy of them as a party proceeding to run down a veteran statesman who had served his country so many years, and whose faults, if there were any, the House and the country had condoned when they called upon him to accept the eminent position he at present occupied? (Cheers.) Looking to the resolution proposed to the House, he found that it went much farther than the report of the Sebastopol Committee. The hon. and learned gentleman condemned the expedition to the Crimea, but it must be remembered that it was only the result of an accident that that expedition was not successful. If that accident had not occurred the expedition would have been successful, and the House and the country would have rung with the praises of the Government (Cheers). It was clear that the House was not justified in introducing confusion and disorder while the war was being carried on with vigour and energy, and he thought, therefore, that a sense of justice should induce the House to assent to the amendment proposed by the gallant member for Huntingdonshire (General Peel).

Mr. WHITESIDE supported the resolution, as tending to secure Parliamentary probity and Ministerial responsibility.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not accept the apology of the Attorney-General, that the noble Lord at the head of the Government was not responsible because he was only Home Secretary in Lord Aberdeen's Government. He would accept of no such apology for himself, for every member of the Government of Lord Aberdeen must share the responsibility so long as he remained a member of the Government.

He then proceeded to defend the Government of Lord Aberdeen from many of the charges of Mr. Roebuck. The hon. and learned gentleman had said that the members of that Cabinet were not at their posts when the army was perishing from cold, hunger, and tempest. Was that honest? The Cabinet was absent from the latter end of August until the 17th of October. It was long after that that suffering befell the army of the Crimea; and yet, in his anxiety for justice, he put two periods together which he knew to be widely different; and this he did to gratify his morbid desire, he would not say to pour out venom, but to attribute blame. The hon. and learned gentleman indulged in a good deal of indulgence wholly unsupported by argument. The House knew nothing which could enable them to form a judgment to justify such a motion as that of the hon. and learned gentleman. The noble Lord then proceeded to defend the policy of the expedition to the Crimea, and commented that the motion was one which under no circumstances could be justified.

Mr. BRIGHT gave his entire approbation to the conduct as well as to the report of the Sebastopol Committee, and thought it impossible that some step should not be taken upon that report. Was it because some of the parties to those transactions were punished that others were to escape? The only one that, in his opinion, ought to escape was Lord J. Russell; for, when he found his colleagues were about to be captured, he turned King's evidence; and persons holding that position were always exempted from punishment. He viewed the motion as one of censure upon the Government, and more particularly on the noble Lord at the head of it; and he hoped he would not ride off upon the shabby apology put forward for him by the Attorney-General.

Sir DE L. EV

THE BALTIC FLEET AT ANCHOR OFF TOLBOUKIN BEACON.—CRONSTADT AND THE RUSSIAN FLEET WITHIN VIEW.



DRAGON, CAPT. STEWART.

EURYALUS, 51, CAPT. RAMSAY.

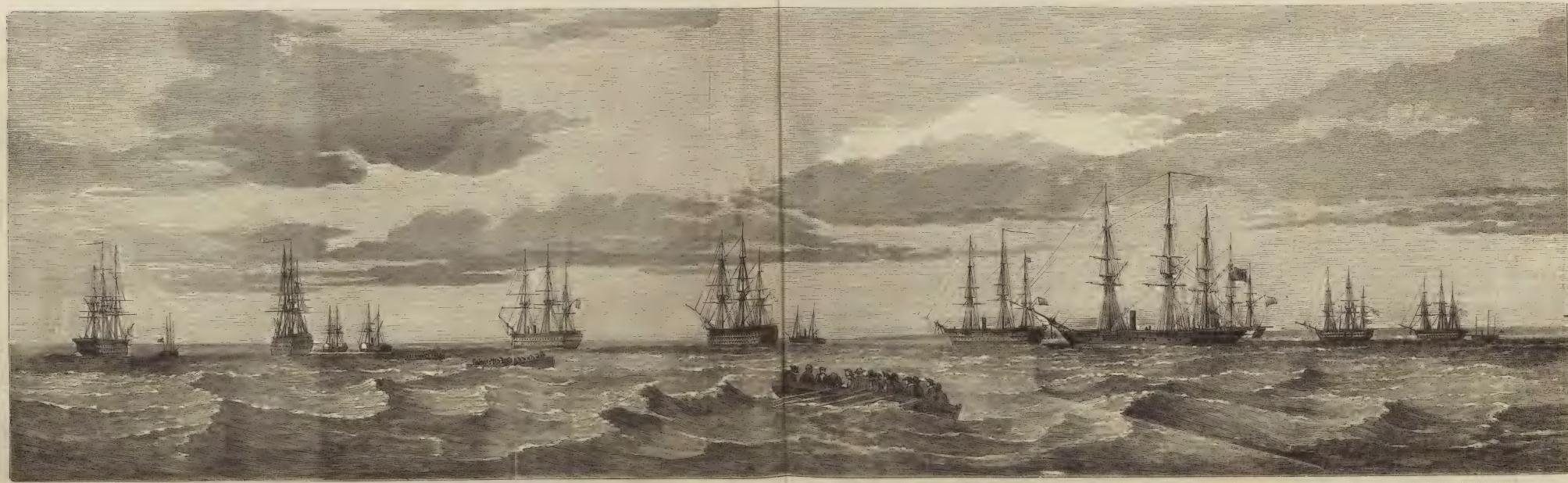
GUN-BOATS.

BLENHEIM, 50, CAPT. HALL. CESAR, 91, CAPT. ROBB.

CRESSY, 81, CAPT. WARREN. AUSTERLITZ, 100 (FRENCH).

ORION, 91, CAPT. ERKINE.

STARLING.



DU QUESNE, 90 (FRENCH).

ROYAL GEORGE, 130, CAPT. CODRINGTON.

TOURVILLE, 100 (FLAG OF ADMIRAL PERAUD).

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON, 131 (FLAG OF ADMIRAL DUNDAS).

EXCELSIOR, 91 (FLAG OF ADMIRAL BETROUD).

COSSACK, 22, CAPT. PASHAWA.

FILE, 91, CAPT. RUSSELL. JAMES WATT, 91, CAPT. ELLIOTT. MAJESTIC, 81, CAPT. HOPE.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE.

A SCHEME has been recently set on foot by an association of philanthropical gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Red-lion-square, which, if attended with the success it deserves, will go far to bring about a most desired reform in the social relations between the upper and lower classes, while it extends the sphere of social utility and raises the educational standard of the better half of mankind, through whose influence the work of progress is mainly to be effected. The chief promoter and promulgator of this scheme is the Rev. F. D. Maurice. In a pamphlet, entitled "A Plan for a Female College for the Help of the Rich and of the Poor," purporting to be the substance of a lecture delivered at the Working Men's College, 31, Red-lion-square, to a class of ladies, Mr. Maurice sets forth in what manner the project germinated, what fair blossoms, what nourishing fruit are expected from its development. So deeply interesting is the subject—so straightforward, simple, and unaffected the language in which it is clothed, that we would wish our space allowed us to reproduce the whole "substance" of the lecture rather than the mere shadow to which we must confine ourselves.

The Working Men's College referred to above, Mr. Maurice informs us, was founded by a few persons of miscellaneous avocations—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, &c.—living in the neighbourhood, and while yet the scheme was in agitation the question presented itself whether it should include women. It was determined, however, to try the effect of the plan with men only. When the College was fairly started the members were called together, and the proposal of extending the advantages of the institution to women was submitted to them. This was considered a necessary precaution, as it was feared the men "might have some of those mean jealousies which are often found in what are called the better classes." Much to the credit of the plain manly sense of the working classes, however, the fear was at once dispelled—no weak horror of blue stockingism was found to exist among the men, no petty desire to swell their lordliness by a monopoly of useful knowledge; on the contrary, the result was a positive and unanimous call from them that their wives and daughters should drink as long and deeply at the Pierian spring as themselves. The council thus found themselves in a manner pledged to carry out this extension, and now came the question how to make the working women derive precisely the same advantage from the College as the men, for the object in founding it had not merely been to give instruction on certain subjects, but to establish the same sense of fellowship as exists between members of colleges and universities. The intervention of a body of ladies became an obvious necessity, especially as it was remembered that in the case of other female colleges in London positive failure would have resulted but for the co-operation of a number of active lady visitors. Moreover, it would be necessary that they... should take a more direct part in the education than in the case alluded to; in fact, that the teaching and managing the institution should be almost entirely in the hands of ladies. The opinions of many ladies were canvassed, and concurred in this view. Nay more—it was thought that for any solid and permanent good some such body must be formed to conduct the education of the working women as had been established for the men. "But what kind of body could this be?" writes Mr. Maurice. "The ladies whom I consulted thought it should be one in which they were taught to teach. Every one," they said, "fancies she can teach. It is really the hardest of all tasks—one in which those who have tried most feel that they want help."

There was evident truth in this. A female college had been set on foot by the Governesses Society on this conviction. Our men's colleges were originally designed to produce a class of teachers for the country, and had degenerated only in so far as they had forgotten this. It was accordingly settled as the wisest and plainest solution of the difficulty that the proper foundation for the Working Women's College would be a college in which ladies should be taught to teach. Not, indeed, that they needed it more than men; on the contrary, women have a special aptitude for teaching far transcending that of men; and it manifestly could not be otherwise, seeing that the child's physical, intellectual, and moral development depend on the mother's fostering care. But this power may be neglected and undeveloped; may be wasted or perverted. To call it forth—to increase it by exercise—to render it more practical and more extensive in its usefulness, would be one of the results at which this attempt would aim. But, in labouring at the achievement of one good, it might be reasonably hoped another would follow—one which it would be worth any amount of toil and sacrifice to attain. A way would be opened for a real living communion between the upper and lower classes—between the lady and the working woman. To accomplish this in London, where the gulf between the two extremes of the social scale seems most impassable would be fraught with consequences of unutterable good.

Now came the question what was the working woman to be taught—what consequently the ladies were to learn to teach them? It could not be the lore imparted to children at week-day and Sunday schools. They might, perhaps, even want that, but grown-up women could not be expected to exert themselves much to acquire it, unless it was connected with the duties and business of their lives. There must be some immediate practical end in view—the teaching must have its application perceptible at once, in the ordinary occasions of life—the things which the working woman must do, if she is ever so ignorant. This necessity suggested the old distinction made by our ancestors between *arts* and *faculties*—the knowledge required by the mere scholar, and that which prepares a man for his profession in life. In the Ladies' College now projected, the *faculties* would be cultivated—that is to say, ladies would be fitted "to engage in certain tasks, which no other persons can perform equally well, or can be so helpful in teaching their countrymen how to perform." The study of *arts* would not be excluded, however, but rendered secondary and subservient to the main end.

It must not be thought that there is any intention of following the American example, and having ladies graduate as physicians, for instance; on the contrary, it is hoped that by healthfully directing and developing the faculties which belong peculiarly to women, they will be maintained in their true sphere and preserved from any such absurd cravings. By marking out clearly the specific work for which women are by their nature adapted, and making it a serious business to be pursued regularly and methodically; and not as a sentimental recreation, a safeguard will be erected against the growth of restless aspirations which lead some ladies to dream of the doctor's toga or the barrister's wig, and others to sigh for Iromish sisterhoods. There are tasks which we know men cannot perform so well as women, and of late the whole nation has been forcibly impressed with the truth. "Englishmen," says Mr. Maurice, "would not have women-surgeons or physicians; they find they must have them as *nurses*." The faculty of nursing, however innate it may be, needs cultivating, like any other endowment. It is given in different degrees to different individuals; but, whether the gift be large or small, education cannot be superfluous. "They need education not only to show them what they can do, but what they cannot do, and should not attempt, to keep them from intruding upon the work which the surgeon or the medical student in nineteen cases out of twenty will perform more effectually."

Though, as it has been shown, the College was not projected with any original intention of forming and educating nurses, the natural connection which thus suggested itself between teaching and nursing led on progressively to the more complete development of the scheme by clearly pointing out who were to be combined in the formation of the society. It was henceforth clear that the medical man must be one of its chief members. His knowledge must point out the path of instruction, and assign its limits. His experience likewise of the poor—of their peculiar sufferings—of the various influences, mental and physical, at work on them—fit him eminently as a guide to those who desire their exertions to

be truly beneficial. But as the medical man knows he cannot stand alone—that in labouring to improve the public health he has had to seek the aid of the lawyer, the economist, the statistician, to clear away the practical difficulties of the subject—so also will these teachers be useful in the College. That this combined teaching, formidable in appearance, is, however, really necessary Mr. Maurice shows, we think convincingly, in a few words, which we will quote in conclusion of the subject. Speaking of the ladies for whose instruction the College is to be formed, he says:—"Hundreds of questions occur to them, when they talk with any poor woman, and try to help her, through which they can not see their way; questions concerning the operations of the pawnbroker's shop, of the friendly society, of the law of settlements; questions connected with the history of their country, and with its whole public policy. They might be willing enough to leave these to their fathers or husbands or brothers. But they cannot. They are forced upon them. They must take for granted some conclusion upon them in almost every act which they do. Their instincts may very often lead them right; but they may mix with those instincts judgments which are not right, which are hasty, and sometimes uncharitable both to rich and poor. It is all very well for gentlemen to express their dread of female lawyers or politicians. There is a kind of female politician whom every man and every woman has a right to denounce, because ignorance and presumption and party spirit are most offensive in those who should preserve us from them. But those who wish to prevent the growth of such a class should do all that in them lies to put ladies in possession of the wholesome knowledge which will make them cautious of uttering crude opinions, which will enable them to see how theories may differ, and yet how it is possible to be distinct and firm in action. I am quite sure that there are men of experience and wisdom, on all subjects connected with the condition of the poorer classes, who will gain immensely themselves by communicating to ladies what will do them good. I am sure that they have felt thousands of times how many things there were which females might do, and which they cannot do; how often, on the other hand, women are trying to do what men can do much better; how useful it is to have mutual understandings and explanations, that they may co-operate with each other, and not hinder each other."

We trust we have not wearied our fair readers by this lengthy exposition, but that their interest will have been aroused in favour of a movement which certainly, from its intentions, deserves all their sympathy, and, from the high names of those who are associated with it, all their attention. A course of introductory lectures has already been commenced at the Working Men's College, in Queen's-square, embracing such subjects as Dispensaries—Treatment of Surgical Patients—Effects of Health on the Mind—Household Economy—Sanitary Laws—Condition of Country Parishes, &c. The Rev. — Kingsley, Archdeacon Allen Stephen, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Tom Taylor, have already delivered lectures; and several more are to follow until the end of the month. The days on which the lectures are given are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the hour is three o'clock p.m.

ON THE MODE OF DRAWING HORSES AT FULL GALLOP.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Now that the public are overwhelmed with pictures of battles it is a reasonable opportunity for pointing out to the artists the great error many of them commit in representing, or rather, attempting to represent, horses at full gallop.

The animal is generally depicted at his full stride with his hind feet on the ground—an impossible attitude in real life, as any observer of nature can satisfy himself. The artists who perpetrate this blunder are legion, but the two principal offenders in the exhibition of the Royal Academy this year are Mr. Jones, R.A., and Mr. Selous. Rightly did Mr. Ruskin give the world to understand some time ago that, out of a thousand Pictures on the walls of the Academy, scarcely any were in true drawing!

The horse's gallop consists of a rapid series of springs taken by all four feet, which meet on the ground under the animal's trunk, and when his legs are thrown out beyond the plane of his body, all his feet must be off the ground. By this succession of bounds the horse and all other four-legged animals proceed at a gallop.

It may be laid down as a fact of nature that no quadruped in motion touches the ground with any foot projected beyond the plane of his body. Any drawing, therefore, which represents the horse galloping, with his hind feet on the ground, shows him in an attitude in which he cannot possibly make any advance. The only mode in which such a creature could be made to move, would be by cutting it out in wood, fixing a weight at the end of a curved wire secured to its belly, and then balancing the image on the edge of a table.

I think we may safely assert that scarcely a single picture representing a battle-scene, painted during the last three centuries, is wholly free from the error I have ventured to point out, and which, as far as I am aware, has not been exposed and censured till now. Such is the force of routine in Art, which is almost as great a slavery as routine in Government administration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NEWTON CROSLAND.

3, Hyde-vale Cottages, Blackheath.

THE PRUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY.—The King's health is now so far restored as to admit of his taking charge of air at Erdmannsdorf, in Silesia, a Royal schloss, which lies at the foot of the Giant Mountains, and is surrounded by woody scenery of considerable beauty. He left Potsdam on the morning of the 14th, accompanied by the Queen and the Princess Alexandrine, and, after arriving at Berlin, proceeded without alighting from the railway-carriage along the railway connection that runs round the town to the Silesian Railway. In addition to the two physicians of their Majesties, the Royal couple was attended by a very limited suite of ladies and gentlemen in waiting. It is expected that the King and Queen will return from Silesia in the early part of August; the King will also probably pay a visit to Glatz, in Silesia, while the Queen will visit the Court of Dresden for a short time.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P., AND MR. URQUHART.—For the last fortnight Mr. David Urquhart has been addressing meetings at Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bradford, and other manufacturing towns, endeavouring to make political capital under pretence of supporting Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure on the Alcedine Government for the mismanagement of the war. At the Sheffield meeting Mr. Urquhart stated that "he had all his life looked upon Mr. Roebuck with suspicion," but, believing he had been "startled into honesty" by the awful facts disclosed before the Sebastopol Committee, he now gave his confidence and support to Mr. Roebuck. The petition adopted by the meeting having been forwarded by Mr. A. Booth (the chairman) to Mr. Roebuck for presentation to the House of Commons, the hon. member replied as follows:—"19, Ashley-place, Pimlico, July 6.—Dear Sir,—The petition shall be presented to-night. I am very grateful to my constituents for the support which they thus give me. I cannot refrain, however, from remarking upon the observations of Mr. Urquhart on myself. He takes upon himself to say that he looks upon me with suspicion, and I believe I have never put faith in the like ravings in which he (Mr. Urquhart) has for so many years indulged. I had a good opportunity of judging of Mr. Urquhart's ability and judgment when he was a member of the House of Commons, and a more inefficient and weaker person I never saw there. He evinced great animosity and great imbecility, uttering strong opinions always supported by weak arguments, damaging every cause he espoused, doing mischief even to the truth—if, by any strange accident, he was on the side of truth. That such a person looks upon me with suspicion is, I think, a circumstance rather in my favour. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, J. A. ROEBUCK.—Mr. A. Booth."

THE BARCELONA STRIKE.—A deputation from Barcelona has had several interviews with the Minister of Public Works. The operatives ask to have a law passed by the Cortes to organise labour, and that until such a measure be adopted the state of things which existed before the 23rd of June, when the associations of the workmen were dissolved by a proclamation of the Captain-General of Catalonia, shall be restored. The Government, however, will not promise to make any concession until matters at Barcelona are brought to a normal state again. Among the persons lately expelled by General Zapiola is the Marchioness Milagro del Pilar, who formerly belonged to the household of Queen Christina, and was residing at Gracia. Some manufacturers were opened at Barcelona on the 9th, but the operatives in general refused to work, and were awaiting news from Madrid. A person who quitted Barcelona on the evening of the 12th says that he left that city in a state of complete tranquillity; that the manufactures that are not at work are those only that awaited the return of the proprietors, and that all cause for alarm had disappeared. Should this prove true, the re-establishment of tranquillity in the turbulent capital of the principality will probably dishearten those who waited for a serious movement to raise the mountain districts in the name of the Count of Montemolin, and the tranquillity of this part of Catalonia may have a corresponding effect on Navarre.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Queen Victoria has sent £50 to the Mayor of St. Germain as a subscription towards restoring the chapel which contains the remains of James II.

The King and Queen of Prussia are to visit Dresden at the end of the month, after their return from their journey into Silesia.

Miss Fanny Cathcart, second surviving daughter of the late Sir George Cathcart, is to be a Maid of Honour to the Queen.

It is now thought that the Emperor and Empress of Austria will not go to Italy, as at first intended, but to Ischl, with the Archduke Charles and the Archduchess Sophia.

Her Majesty has given a presentation to St. Ann's Asylum to the son of the late Quartermaster Hill, Grenadier Guards, who died while on service in the Crimea.

The Duke de Tarancón, the eldest son of Queen Christina and the Duke de Rianzares, died on Saturday at Malmaison. The deceased Duke was a Grandee of Spain.

The Princess Louisa and Prince Arthur have been attacked with scirrhina. Their Royal Highnesses are going on very favourably. The same disease has declared itself in Prince Leopold, who was left at Buckingham Palace in consequence of a slight accident.

The King of the Two Sicilies gave a grand banquet to the King of Portugal and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, on the 6th. Among the distinguished personages present were the Infante of Spain, Don Sebastian, and his Consort, and the Count and Countess de Montemolin.

The Queen's photographer has received orders to visit Fort Pitt and Brompton Hospitals for the purpose of taking the likenesses of all the Crimean men.

After the separation of the Cabinet Council on Saturday evening, Lord John Russell left town for Pembroke-lodge, Richmond. Viscount Palmerston did not leave town, but dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

The French Emperor, on the proposition of Prince Napoleon, has decided that during the whole time the Exhibition remains open, the pupils of the Polytechnic School shall have free admission to both exhibitions every Wednesday, which is their day in the week for being permitted to go out.

The United Service Gazette states that Sir Charles Napier was offered and declined the dignity of G.C.B., feeling that he could not receive a reward for services in respect of which he had been censured.

The Siècle says that the programme of fêtes in celebration of the Queen's visit to Paris will soon be published. The fêtes begin on August 17, and will last a fortnight.

The Governor of the Mauritius has offered £15,000, and the Governor of Bourbon £10,000, per annum, for a monthly mail to Ceylon or Aden, or via the Cape of Good Hope, if it could be accomplished in the same time.

The Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence in the Elphinstone Institution, Calcutta, founded with the money raised as a testimonial to Sir Erskine Perry, on his leaving Bombay, has been conferred on Mr. Reid, for some years Professor of Literature and History in the Institution.

Colonel Sibthorpe, who has been indisposed for some time past, is convalescent.

Although the question of dividing the Natural History Chair at Edinburgh is not yet decided, it will be conferred, says the Scotsman, either in man or in part, on Dr. Allman, at present Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin.

Prince Ghika of Moldavia has forced his daughter to enter a nunnery, to which place she was escorted by a large body of soldiers.

All the accounts which arrive from Belgium, Holland, Prussia, and Sweden, agree in giving the most favourable intelligence as to the state of the crops.

Readings of the war have become common in several provincial towns, the local clergymen or magistrate being generally the reader, and the artisans of the town the audience.

The cholera is daily carrying off from eighteen to twenty persons at Warsaw, and is extending its ravages along the Vistula as far as Cracow.

In consequence of the recent discovery of immense supplies of ironstone in the Cleveland hills, in North Yorkshire, thirty smelting furnaces are in operation, or in course of construction, on the banks of the Tees.

There was a severe thunderstorm at Oxford on Saturday last; the parish church of St. Ebbe was injured by the lightning.

The Indépendance of Brussels says that, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Paris, there will be a fete of surpassing magnificence at Versailles. The entire park will be illuminated as it was in the time of Louis XIV.

Some of the guaranteed societies have declined to become sureties any longer to the Post-office department for provincial postmasters, on account of the losses to which they have been subjected by the defalcations of those functionaries.

The Outhwaite Tunnel, situated about midway between the Penistone and Wortley Stations, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, fell on Saturday morning. No one was injured.

The Second Chamber of Saxony has voted the bill authorising the nobles to treat for the repurchase of their rights of sporting, which were taken from them in 1848.

In consequence of non-attendance to the new regulations, it is stated that in Greenock alone at least five hundred newspapers a week are sent to the Dead-letter office, and many papers are besides charged postage for having the red stamp hidden.

A letter from Galatz mentions the project of canalising the St. George's mouth of the Danube, and states that Mr. Cunningham, our Vice-Consul at Ibrai, has a plan for that purpose.

The restoration of the paintings in the dome of St. Paul's is rapidly progressing.

The property and effects of Sir John Dean Paul are to be brought to the hammer on Monday next, in consequence of the failure of the bank of which he was a partner.

The Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., has been elected Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, in the room of Lord Ebrington.

Mr. Laing, M.P., is reported to have gone to Austria for the purpose of arranging the concession of the Hungarian railways to a company.

General Pelissier has just presented to the Library of Algiers a volume of the "History of the Life of Christ" which was taken in the chapel of the Cemetery of Sebastopol. It is in the Slavonian language.

Lord Derby has written to Sir J. H. Maxwell to say that "Parliamentary business" will prevent him from being present at the approaching Great Agricultural Meeting at Carlisle.

Mr. Bancroft is about to publish a selection of the original letters collected by him for his "History of America." They will form two volumes of documentary illustration.

Mr. Henry Stacey, the Liberal candidate for East Norfolk, was on Monday elected without opposition.

It is reported at Clonmel that Mr. John O'Connell has accepted a Government situation worth £1200 a year, and that in consequence he will resign the representation of that town.

The Weimar monument which it is intended to erect to Goethe and Schiller will probably be finished in 1857.

Sir William Middleton, Dowager Lady Somers, and Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, have taken steps to sue the hundred for the amount of damage done to their windows by the mob on Sunday week.

Madame Plessy has been some time in Paris, and will appear at the Frangais soon after the representations of Rachel have terminated.

An Italian translation of Layard's "Nineveh," by Count Ercole Malvasia Tortorelli, has appeared at Bologna.

The receipts at the Grand Opéra at each performance of

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XXVI.)

The great, or, rather the noisiest, event of the week has been the political demise of Lord John Russell; but, as his Lordship has, on previous occasions, undergone a similar decease, the affair has lost the attraction of novelty. It says something for the vitality of Lord John's character that it will bear the operation of destruction over and over again; or, perhaps, it says more for the good-nature of the nobleman, that they can submit to see the process of retribution more than once performed. It is true that for some time the reputation of Lord John Russell has resembled the flickering flame of an expiring candle; and, though the breeze of general indignation has once blown out the Whig light, the act of pulling was employed to blow it in again. It has, however, finally sunk in the socket, and rendered necessary the employment of Sir Bulwer Lytton's threatened extinguisher, or the snuffers with which Mr. Disraeli has been long in the habit of snapping away at the luminaries—more or less feeble—of the party in power.

It is rather hard that the time of the House of Commons should have been wasted in going through all the forms of killing an antagonist already dead, merely because the two great political gladiators were prepared to exhibit their skill in assaulting a foe who had resolved to succumb without a struggle. Sir Bulwer Lytton, having prepared a brilliant speech, was determined to let it off; and what would have been, for the legitimate purposes of attack, a very animated fire of telling shots, degenerated into a rather poor display of fireworks. I am sorry to accuse Mr. Roebuck of talking in vain, for he scarcely ever utters a word that has not some point in itself, or does not tend to the point in some way or other. By continuing his onslaught upon the Ministry that misconducted the war, he is only hitting men who are already down—and some of them so completely down, that there is not much chance of their very speedily getting up again. It is true that Lord Palmerston is still erect; and it may be also true that he should have insisted on a more vigorous prosecution of the war; but, as he was up to his eyes in smoke when at the Home-office, there may be some excuse for his having failed to evince his clear-sightedness. The public will hardly believe that there is much to be gained just now by upsetting Lord Palmerston, whose prostration would lead to considerable difficulty at a moment when no one seems to possess the requisite power of understanding to enable him to secure a firm footing in the Premiership. Mr. Roebuck's proposed resolution is true enough in its terms, but it can lead to no practical result, for the country has already pronounced the verdict of guilty, to which the House of Commons is asked to agree, and the accused parties have nearly all of them virtually admitted their offence, by resigning their places. The "severe reprehension" with which it is proposed to "visit" the parties is a very formal visit indeed, particularly as scarcely any of the parties are to be found at home, for the majority went out as soon as their delinquency became the subject of conversation. It is not quite consistent with the dignity of the Commons to shake an imaginary cane over the late Cabinet, and desire it to "consider itself horsewhipped"; or, to fancy a picture which is still less dignified and unhappily nearer the truth, it is impolitic of the House to assume the attitude of an angry beadle brandishing a staff in the air after a party of runaways. It is not easy to get up any commiseration for the smaller fry of ex-officials, who having held subordinate places in the Government at the time of Mr. Roebuck's motion for inquiry were compelled to resist it, but who, having sought popularity by the expression of more liberal views, would naturally support Mr. Roebuck, if it were not that their former opposition to him would convict them of inconsistency. In such a category does Mr. Lowe find himself just now, for having, as a subordinate member of the Government, defended its feeble policy, he, as a would-be prominent member of the Reform party, feels that he can only hope to advance his position on the Liberal side of the House by joining in the censure Mr. Roebuck proposes to pass on "every member" of the late Cabinet. Mr. Lowe opposed the appointment of the Sebastopol Committee, because he was a party (though perhaps an insignificant one) to the mismanagement into which it was proposed to inquire; but, being now in opposition, he admits that he cannot meet by a direct negative the vote of censure on the Government he served under. It is undoubtedly difficult to say where the censure ought to fall, and whom it ought to exclude, for it is true enough that almost everybody had a share in the early mismanagement of the war, though the responsible rulers of the country are in the first instance liable. It is true that the House of Commons cannot very well censure the Government without in some measure condemning itself, for the House of Commons, perhaps, placed too much confidence in the executive, which would have been spared a good deal of censure in the end if it had been somewhat more freely criticised in the beginning. Even the press and public opinion have been in some degree to blame, for the former talked too confidently, and the latter expressed itself somewhat too boastfully as to the issue of the war; and, indeed, we have all been guilty of overrating our own strength and under-estimating that of our enemies. Many people expected Cronstadt to fall as easily as the pasteboard battlements at Astley's; and even down to the humblest of the population who applauded the taking of Sebastopol—on the stage—the whole English nation seemed to expect that a series of brilliant *coup de théâtre* would mark the progress of the war with Russia.

It will be seen that the Committee on the London writ have reported that Baron Rothschild has no Government contract "within the intent and meaning of the Act," though, to all intents and purposes, nobody doubts that he is a contractor with the Government. That a Committee of the House of Commons can decide a point of law is to me a new position; for, though the House of Lords is a court of judicature, the lower branch of the Legislature is not generally understood to act in that capacity. Whatever concerns its own privileges is undoubtedly within its own control; but few persons were aware that a Committee of the House could by itself put any authorised interpretation on a statute made jointly by the three branches of the Legislature in unison. It is, however, quite competent for the House to decide that Baron Rothschild has not disengaged himself for sitting, and this perhaps is the point involved in the inquiry of the Committee, whose conclusion will have the concurrence of all the common sense of the community. It would, however, be better, as the *Times* proposes, that the Act should be repealed than that it should remain as a dead letter, from which the spirit has all been suffered to evaporate. It seems to be of little consequence whether Baron Rothschild is a Government contractor or not, as far as the representation of London is concerned; for it seems destined to be like the seat of *Athena*, which, though apparently filled, is in reality unoccupied. If there should be at any time a proposal to diminish the number of members of the House of Commons, there need be no difficulty in discovering where they may be spared, for London can hardly have the face to ask for its full complement of four after having been satisfied with three for so long a period. No other constituency could, as easily, forgo one fourth of its representation in the House of Commons, the business of the country might become all the more speedily, and perhaps quite as effectually, by a few hands, for their would, at all events, be fewer tongues to contribute to the great impediment to all Parliamentary work—the impediment of speech, which is so fatal to legislative progress.

The alteration in the law of newspapers, which was to do infinite good, is said to be the cause of much inconvenience, and to cripple rather than to promote the circulation of intelligence. There seems to be so much difficulty in ascertaining how to sell a newspaper at road by the post, that an alarming amount of ignorance prevails with regard to the most circulating medium of knowledge, and the result is that many people enter their houses with old newspapers, instead of sending them forth as they used to do, for the amusement and instruction of friends at a distance. A newspaper that used to be read by half a dozen families is now, in many cases, limited to the collection of one; and the attempt to provide the public with cheap newspapers is failing every day, from the fact that the existing newspaper press of the country was already so cheap as to make competition at a lower price a hopeless experiment. The abolition of the compulsory stamp may be all well enough; but an infringement on the large existing facilities of transit is a retrograde step, which is in variance with the professed object of those who advocated the change in the law, on the ground that it would remove all obstructions to the spread of intelligence. The cheap papers are already beginning to die away without having succeeded in acting as instructors to any but their unfortunate proprietors, who have been taught a lesson at a price that they will probably think rather a heavy one.

CHESS.			
TO CORRESPONDENTS.			
W. T. N.—The term <i>giuoco a morte</i> was used by the old Italian players to express the retracting moves made after some illegality. Thus, for example, if a player had moved a piece erroneously, and the mistake was not discovered until other moves had been played on either side, the playing back these moves to the point before the error occurred was called <i>giuoco a morte</i> .			
SPEARATON, Manchester.—We have received a few of the games played in the return match between the cities of Liverpool and Manchester, and intend to publish the best of them whenever we can find room.			
LEAMINGTON CHESS MEETING.—In our notice of this assemblage, we stated that in the consultation matches the club of Nettingham proved victorious over that of Kidderminster. This was a mistake. One game only was decided, and this was scored to Nottingham, not by play, but through an inadvertence on the part of the Kidderminster Secretary in noting a move. The match, which is to consist of a rubber of three games, is still pending. F. G., Paddington.—1. The moves made are better than those recommended. 2. Your letter contained no solution.			
C. M. B.—It shall be reported on next week.			
J. K., Wallik.—I am much surprised at an occurrence in real play; but it is so obvious that you are surprised your club should have been puzzled by it.			
G. K. S., Amateur, Novice, R. D. V., Subscribers.—All much too easy.			
Signor F., Florence.—Your long wished-for packet has reached us safely, and shall be acknowledged immediately by letter—meanwhile, accept our cordial thanks.			
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 594, by F. H. of Norwich, A. D. L., T. J. of Hanworth, Philip, Gregory, Miles, T. M., G. P., Ernest, P. P., True Blue, Omega, W. G., Oxulam, B. T. L., W. T. F., B. D., M. P., S. P. Q. K., Signor T., Major, An Old Salt, H. P. G., Rugby-boy, Henry, Sancho, Alessandro, Biddulph, F. A. S., Mazeppa, are correct. All others are wrong.			
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 595, by Juniper, Paracelsus, O. P. Q., D. D., Ernest, Merlin, S. T. W. J. P., G. P., W. M., Edipus, Subcriber, Senex, Louis d'Or, Albert, R. L., F. S. N., Dido, M. P., Pawn, D. M., F. R. S., Argus, Drogheda, Robin Goodfellow, Miles, Omicron, Phillip, are correct. All others are wrong.			
PROBLEM NO. 593.			
We shall withhold the Solution of this difficult Stratagem a few days longer.			
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 594.			
1. Kt to K 4th (dis. ch.)	K takes Kt or (a)	3. R to Q 2nd	P to Q 5th
2. B to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	4. B to K B sq	P takes R
(a) 1. Kt to Q B 5th 2. B to Q R 4th P to Q B 4th	3. B to Q B sq And mates in two more moves.		
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 595.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 4th	Q to K Ktsq (a)	3. B to K sq. And, although Black	WHITE.
2. Q takes K P	Kt takes Q	pieces, White mates next move.	(best)
(a) Black may also play 1. Kt to B 5th (ch), whereupon White takes Kt with Kt, and mates in two more moves.			
PROBLEM NO. 596.			
By Herr DZIEWOUSKI.			
BLACK.			
WHITE.			
White to play, and mate in five moves.			
GAMES AT THE LEAMINGTON MEETING.			
The following are two more consultation parties played at this gathering: the allies on one side being Messrs. Staunton, Wyvill, and Kennedy; and on the other MM. De Rivière, Löwenthal, and Falkbeer.			
(Irregular Opening.)			
BLACK. WHITE. BLACK. WHITE.			
(De Rivière & Co.) (Staunton & Co.)	(De Rivière & Co.) (Staunton & Co.)	(De Rivière & Co.) (Staunton & Co.)	(De Rivière & Co.) (Staunton & Co.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	18. Q to R 2nd	P to K B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Kt 3rd	19. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
3. P to Q 5th	P takes P	20. P takes B	B to K B 3rd
4. P takes P	Kt to K 2 B 3rd	21. B to Q 5th	B to Q 5th (ch)
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 2 Kt 2nd	22. K to R sq	Q R to Q Kt sq
6. B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd (a)	23. Kt to Q sq	Q to Q B sq
7. Castles	Castles	24. P to Q B 3rd	B to K B 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	25. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
9. Q to Q 3rd (b)	P to Q 3rd	26. K R to K sq	Kt to Q sq
10. R to Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd	27. Q R to K 8th	Q to Q Kt 2nd
11. P to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd	28. Q to K 2nd	R to Kt sq
12. B to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	29. Kt takes R (ch)	Kt takes R
13. Kt to K B 5th	K to K R sq	30. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd
14. Q to K B 3rd	B to Q B sq	31. Kt to K 4th	B to K 5th
15. P to Kt 4th	Q to K B 4th	32. R to Kt sq	P to Q B 4th
16. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th	33. P takes P in passing Q to K 2nd	
17. Q R to K sq	K to R 5th	34. Kt to K 3rd	
White resigned.*			
(a) This was a grave error; the primal cause of all White's difficulties. Had they, as Mr. Staunton strenuously advised, played out this Bishop to Q B 4th, their opening would have been in a move or two at least as good as their opponents.			
* The present game is a striking exemplification of the truth of Lord Lyttleton's strictures on modern play, and of the necessity there is for limiting the time consumed in reflecting on the moves. It is a short game; it is utterly deficient in interest of any kind; there is not a combination in it which would do credit to a sixth-rate player; and yet this brief, tiresome, uninteresting affair, occupied six excellent players more hours than hundreds of better games have taken minutes!			
BETWEEN THE SAME COMPETITORS.			
(Irregular opening.)			
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.			
(Staunton & Co.) (De Rivière & Co.)	(De Rivière & Co.) (Staunton & Co.)	(Staunton & Co.) (De Rivière & Co.)	(Staunton & Co.) (De Rivière & Co.)
1. P to Q B 4th (a)	P to K 4th	18. K R to K 4th	Q to K R 4th
2. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. P to Q B 4th (p)	Q R takes P
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th	20. P to Kt 4th	K R to Q sq
4. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	21. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
5. P takes P	P takes P	22. P to Kt 5th	P takes P
6. Q Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. P takes P	Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
7. Q to Q B 2nd	Q B to K 3rd	24. P to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to Kt 5th
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles on K side	25. Q to K R 8th (s)	Q to K B 2nd
9. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd (b)	26. Q R takes K P	K R takes Q P
10. B to K 2nd	B to Q 3rd (c)	27. R to Kt 5th (p)	K R takes Q P
11. P to Kt 3rd (d)	Kt to Kt 5th (c)	28. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K R takes Q P
12. K Kt to K 4th (f)	P to K 2nd (g)	29. R takes Kt 5th (p)	K R takes Q P
13. Kt takes K B	P takes Kt	30. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K R takes Q P
14. Q R to Q B 3rd	K R to Q sq	31. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K R takes Q P
15. Q B to Q R 3rd	K R to K 5th	32. Q R takes Kt 5th (p)	K R takes Q P
16. Q R to Q B sq	Q takes B	33. Q R takes Kt 5th (p)	K R takes Q P
17. takes Kt	Q takes B	34. Q R takes Kt 5th (p)	K R takes Q P
18. P to K B 3rd (A)	Q to K R 5th	35. Q R takes Kt 5th (p)	K R takes Q P
19. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd	36. Q R takes Kt 5th (p)	K R takes Q P
20. Kt to K B 5th (i)	B takes Kt	37. P takes P	K R takes Q P
21. Q takes B	K to K B 2nd (k)	38. B to K 7th (q)	K R takes Q P
22. K R to K B 3rd (l)	P to Kt 3rd	39. Q to K R 8th (s)	K R takes Q P
23. Q to K 3rd	P to Kt 5th	40. Q takes K P	K R takes Q P
24. P to K B 5th (m)	P to Q 4th	41. B takes K P	K R takes Q P
25. Q to K B sq	K R to K Kt sq	42. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K R takes Q P
26. Q to K B 2nd	P to Q 5th	43. B takes Kt	K R takes Q P
27. Q R to K B sq (n)	P to K 4th	44. Q takes K R	K R takes Q P
28. K R to Kt 3rd	P takes P	45. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K R takes Q P
29. Q R takes P	P to K 4th	46. P to Kt	



"SHEEP."—DRAWN BY ROSA BONHEUR—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"THE HARVEST-MOON."—PAINTED BY EDWARD DUNCAN.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



"THE GOW CHROM AND LOUISE."—PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

"THE HARVEST-MOON."—BY EDWARD DUNCAN.
NO. 50 OF THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

MR. EDWARD DUNCAN is an artist who delights in having, in the words of the old song, "One foot on sea and one on shore;" but, unlike the after illustration which the song affords, "to one thing constant never." Mr. Duncan is constant both to sea and land, and represents them on paper with an eye exquisitely alive to the beauties of nature. Of his skill in depicting the sea and the sea-shore our pages have contained several illustrations, which many of our readers will doubtless remember. Of his skill in rendering inland scenery, his "Harvest-Moon," on the walls of the Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society this year, and engraved in our present Number, is in every respect a very pleasing illustration.

Mr. Duncan has been lately in Guernsey, as we learn from his "Seaweed Gatherers" (No. 197), and his "Sunset on the Sand" (No. 297).

"THE GOW CHROM AND LOUISE." BY R. S. LAUDER.

We have this week taken one of our illustrations of the Art Exhibitions of the London season from a picture by Mr. R. S. Lauder, entitled "The Gow Chrom and Louise"—one of the leading attractions of the National Institution of the Fine Arts, which has its yearly exhibition in Regent-street, over against the Polytechnic. Mr. Lauder is the President and Treasurer of the Institution, and has long been more than favourably known for his skill as a painter and his temperate dislike to the Royal Academy.

Mr. Lauder has found the subject of his best picture of this year in the fertile pages of the Waverley Novels. Harry Wynd and the Glee Maiden are favourites with every reader of the "Fair Maid of Perth." Nor is there any single scene in the whole novel better suited to a painter than that of the stout smith and the gentle minstrel maiden on their way to the Gow Chrom's house in one of the narrow wynds of Perth.



"THE GRANDFATHER'S WATCH."—PAINTED BY WILLIAM GOODALL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The flight of the maiden with her favourite dog through the chapel of Holy St. Madox is well told by Mr. R. S. Lauder.

The Scottish school of art—of which Mr. Lauder is a well known scholar—is particularly distinguished for its skill in colour. The works of Wilkie, Raeburn, Burnet, Watson Gordon, Frank Grant, William Simson, Alexander Fraser, Mr. Faed, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Lauder himself exhibit a fine appreciation of the rich resources of the pallet. The only exception that we call to mind in the Scottish school is the late Sir William Allan, who was apt to become chalky and hard.

"THE GRANDFATHER'S WATCH." BY WALTER GOODALL.
NO. 12 OF THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

MR. WALTER GOODALL is one of the best known of the young Associates of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours. He is not a prolific but he is a careful painter. This year his subjects are four in number:—1. The Grandfather's Watch.

2. The Careful Nurse. 3. The Milking Shed. 4. The Old Willow. His class subject is not very high, nor is his range extensive; but what he attempts he generally performs satisfactorily. His "Grandfather's Watch," engraved for our paper on the walls of the London Exhibitions of the present season.

There are few things with which children are more delighted than with the ticking of a watch, or the inward murmur of a shell. Mr. Goodall has painted the former subject and told his little incident with great pictorial truth. The shell subject has occasioned three celebrated descriptions in verse by Landor, Wordsworth, and Lord Byron, of which the first in point of time (Mr. Landor's) is said to be the best, but even on this point the critics are divided.

Mr. Walter Goodall belongs to a family of artists. Mr. Edward Goodall—one of the best of our landscape engravers in the line manner—has done much to extend the reputation of Mr. Turner; and Mr. F. Goodall (the son of the engraver) is one of the most promising of the Associates of the Royal Academy. The painter of "The Grandfather's Watch" is another son of the same eminent engraver.

MUSIC.

The captivating Madame Gassier took leave, for the present, of the English public on Wednesday (last week), when she had her benefit at Drury Lane. She appeared as *Rosina* in the "Barbiere di Siviglia"—a part not less charming from the grace and animation of her action, than from her brilliant and beautiful execution of the music. There was an overflowing audience, who received the fair vocalist with unbounded enthusiasm. In the course of the evening a piece of plate, stated to have been subscribed for by Madame Gassier's friends and admirers and her brother and sister artists, was presented to her on the stage by Mr. Smith and several gentlemen, as representing the subscribers. We question the good taste of the factitious "ovations" got up in the presence of the public. They seem calculated to glorify the giver as much as the receiver. The fashion is a French one, as much as the custom (very recently introduced into English theatres) of throwing bouquets from the side boxes upon the stage. These bouquets, nine times out of ten, are thrown by "confederates" stationed there on purpose; and when some fair prima donna picks them up with a grateful curtesy to the audience, her acknowledgment is as much a mockery as the compliment. It is the same thing with ceremonies on the stage—crowning of a performer, or his (or her) bust, presentations of plate, and so forth: these are enacted, in the name of the public, by persons of whom for the most part the public know nothing, and to none of whom have the public given any authority to represent them in the expression of their feelings. We greatly admire Madame Gassier, and have heartily joined in the best tribute she can receive from the public—the applause which her beautiful performances so well deserve; but we confess we had no pleasure in seeing her taking part in a piece of mummery with which the public had nothing to do. No doubt Mr. Smith must feel obliged to Madame Gassier for having filled his theatre and his coffers so well; but he could have shown his gratitude by a present, or in some other way, without turning it into a piece of ostentation. While, however, we make these remarks, we say that Mr. Smith deserves well of the public for first introducing Madame Gassier to their acquaintance—an acquaintance, we trust, which will not soon terminate.

A CONCERT of a very interesting character took place on Tuesday morning, at the mansion of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the President of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland. The Princess Marceline Czartoryska—the niece by marriage of the venerable head of the family, Prince Adam Czartoryska, and herself a scion of the illustrious family of Radziwil—came from Paris for the express purpose of giving this concert for the purpose of aiding her distressed countrymen who have found a refuge in England. A great number of ladies of rank, including the Marchioness of Breadalbane, officiated as patronesses, and exerted themselves for the success of the concert. A crowded and splendid assembly was the result, and the audience enjoyed a musical treat of no ordinary description. The Princess Czartoryska was herself the principal performer. She is very beautiful, and distinguished in the highest circles of Paris and London for her graces and accomplishments, one of which is music. She was the favourite pupil of Chopin, and is one of the most exquisite pianists of the day. On this occasion she played Beethoven's trio in C minor, accompanied on the violin by Herr Eller (an excellent performer newly arrived in England) and Signor Piatti; Mozart's lovely sonata in A major for the piano and violin; and several solo pieces composed by her celebrated instructor. A more tasteful selection of music could not have been made, nor could it have been performed with greater brilliancy, finish, and expression. The rest of the concert was made up of performances by eminent artists who gave their gratuitous assistance. These were Mme. Anichini Scalen, Mme. de Villar, Mme. Rudersdorff, Signor Cibatta, and Signor Belletti. Herr Eller, in the performance of several solo pieces—one of them a *valse diabolique*—showed great powers and an eccentric genius which reminded us of Paganini. Between the parts M. Levaissor gave two of his amusing comic songs. The vocal music was accompanied by Mr. Lindsay Sloper.

After the concert, the Marquis of Breadalbane presented to the Princess Czartoryska an address of thanks from the Council of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland. It was in the following terms:—

Madame.—We are requested by the Council of this Association to assure your Highness of the gratitude and admiration with which they have seen your Highness, at a moment when the aged and sick amongst your countrymen stood eminently in need of such assistance, devoting, at great personal inconvenience, to their service the brilliant talents by which your Highness is distinguished. But the Council, much as they rejoice at the alleviation of individual sufferings which will be occasioned by your noble exertions, look upon them as possessing a yet higher and more lasting value. At the present day, the enemies of national independence and constitutional freedom seek to effect their disastrous objects by setting against each other the various classes of which society is composed. Therein lies something which so much dismays either the abettors of despotism or the favourers of anarchy as to see those who may be termed, from their birth and position, the natural leaders of the people vindicating to themselves, by their conduct, the place which Providence has assigned to them. A nation of which the nobles are princes, not more in title than in actions, may, indeed, for a time be overcome by the force or the fraud of its adversaries; but we are assured that at no distant hour it will arise and assume the place to which its virtues entitle it.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD is now running the same brilliant career in Italy which she has already done in Germany. She lately gave a concert in Florence, at the Sala Musicale dell' Arte, and her performance roused the excitable Florentines to the utmost enthusiasm. The Italian journals are quite rapturous in her praise, and say (most truly) that England should be proud of possessing such an artist.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—A laughable little piece, taken from the French, under the title of "How Stout You're Getting," was produced on Monday, with unequivocal success. The performance was confided to Mr. David Fisher, whose personation of the stout husband consisted of a series of personal efforts that exhausted the physical energy of the performer. In such a character this actor, who may be regarded as the English *Arnold*, appears especially to delight. His perpetual capacity for practical joking never had more opportunity. Among the amusing incidents was the introduction of a weighing-machine, the results of which increase his alarm. Manifestly he is getting too bulky and too heavy, and approaching the limit that separates a healthy man from a human pumpkin. To increase his alarm, his double appears on the scene—a fencing and dancing master, not a little irascible; and with him he picks a quarrel, merely for the sake of exercise, and to reduce his weight within proper bounds. An artificial alarm is also raised by his unconsciously increasing the force of his gravity, by loading his pockets with certain bags of silver, just received in payment. The fun and humour of all this stimulated the merriment of the audience. The original of this odd affair is a vaudeville produced at the Théâtre des Variétés last year by MM. Labiche and Marc Michel, and called "Un Mari qui prend du Ventre." The farce was succeeded by "Henry VIII.", which, with its rich illustrative accessories, continues to attract.

ADELPHI.—An adaptation of a recent occasional piece, called "Zigzag," has been put together for this theatre as a military spectacle, under the title of "Fraternization, or Brothers in Arms," for the purpose of introducing a panoramic view of Sebastopol, and M. Blondelot, buffo-singer and tambour professor, whose imitative performances on the drum are truly astonishing. The manner in which he described the battle of Inkermann by playing on an arrangement of drums, constituting one organon for the purpose, was startling, skilful, and indescribably effective. M. Blondelot will prove an attraction.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Farren, as we had announced, took his farewell benefit on Monday, and the occasion was honoured by a house magnificently crowded. A great variety of entertainments was provided, and, indeed, it was near two o'clock before they terminated. Mr. Farren himself took but a small part in the performance—one single scene of "The Clandestine Marriage," in which Lord Ogleby, assisted by Canton, arranges his toilet. We all recollect how Mr. Farren used to realise such parts. To him—until of late years his growing infirmities precluded the possibility of complete execution—belonged the theatrical domain of the "Old Gentleman." To this class of character Mr. Farren brought not only the form and manner, but the mind; and in every instance gave demonstration that the delineation was regulated by an *ideal*, the product of his own intelligence, which placed competition out of the question. His next great part was *Sir Peter Teazle*, which, in 1818, was the delight of the *habitués* of Covent Garden. An immense number of similar parts has since been prepared for him, and the *répertoires* of the French theatre exhausted for translation adapted to Mr. Farren's genius. Not the least element of the great actor's success was the excessive care that he always displayed in what is technically called "making up." Comic parts are sometimes more dependent on the way in which they are dressed. The tailor is in reality the maker of the artificial man, and the clothes are the exponent of the individual—sometimes the principal items of his

characteristic development. How this might be most effectively done was intuitively known to Mr. Farren; and all outward appliances, in aid of the grand impression, were immediately under his control. Thus he had not only conceived the *beau idéal* of a gentleman in his mind, but presented it in his personal appearance and demeanour, as well as in his professional acting. Those who have only seen Mr. Farren of late years can have no notion of the man as he was. The curtain has now been formally permitted to descend on his life-long career. The account is closed between the great actor and the public; and it remains to the dramatic biographer hereafter to dilate with eloquence on the indisputable merits of Mr. William Farren—the most eminent comedian of his day.

The NEW PLAY, as underlined for production, next Monday, at the Haymarket, is entitled "Wife, or No Wife." It is from the pen of Mr. John A. Heraud, and the heroine will be personated by the daughter of the author.

ON A BROKEN HARP STRING.*

BY THE LATE MRS. FITZWILLIAM.

Thy life of harmony is o'er,
Thy tone can now delight no more,
Nor e'er again my touch restore

Thy soulfelt inspiration.

No more to song of olden time,
Nor modern lay, nor hymn sublime,
Nor melody of foreign clime,
Shall thrill thy sweet vibration.

Unheeded, will thy fragments lay,
If noticed, but to throw away,
And thus, when part their better day,

Most things are soon forgot!
Another too can fill thy place,
A common usage—no disgrace—
It ranks you with the human race;

Then think not hard thy lot.

Yet 'mong the worldly feelings shown,
To those who meet but fortune's frown,
Some kinder spirit may be known—

Some friend our fate to cherish;
So shall this tribute of my muse
Recall the sweet and long-tried use,
Preserve thy relics from abuse,

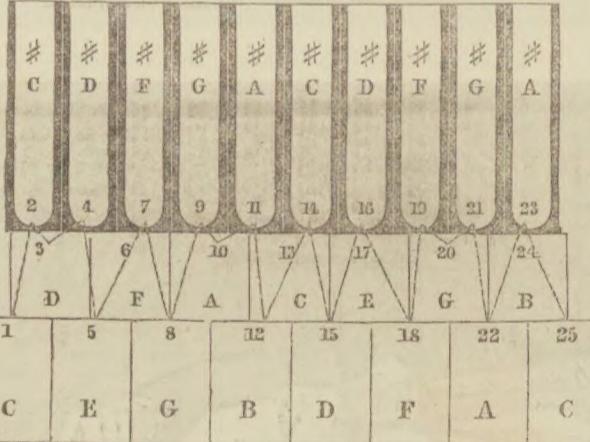
And ne'er in mem'ry perish.

* The last bass string, which had stood for many years.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND DENHAM'S PATENT PIANOFORTE.

THIS instrument was lately exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution, in the presence of a number of musical persons, who were much gratified by its ingenuity, and satisfied that it possesses several important advantages.

The improvement lies in the key-board; and its nature will be more distinctly perceived from the annexed diagram than from any description in words. The diagram, it will be seen, embraces two octaves of the key-board; and each single key being of the same width as on the ordinary pianoforte, they are so arranged that the player's hand can stretch *two octaves* as easily as one octave on the common instrument; all the intermediate notes of the chromatic scale being at the same time brought under the hand. The *natural scale*, instead of being in one continuous row of white keys, is arranged in *two rows*, as shown in the diagram, in such a way that the contiguous keys in each row form intervals of thirds;—the first row C, E, G, B, &c.; the second row, D, F, A, C, &c. The third row gives the sharps and flats in the same manner as on the ordinary instrument.



From the disposition of the key-board it is evident that various remarkable consequences must follow. The volume of sound and fullness of harmony may be greatly increased. Where great power is wanted by octave passages, the player on the common instrument, by stretching an octave with each hand, can produce four sounds; on the new instrument, by stretching two octaves with each hand, and putting the middle fingers on the intermediate octaves, he can produce *six sounds*, all in octaves. And it must also be apparent, that, while each hand has thus within its grasp double the extent of scale which it has on the common pianoforte, the player is enabled, by the use of all his fingers, to produce great masses of harmony which on the ordinary instrument are quite impracticable. Moreover, this new disposition of the key-board affords great facilities for the execution of many kinds of passages, particularly those rich and sweeping trains of *arpeggios* which form one of the greatest beauties of pianoforte playing.

But there are some considerations of an opposite kind, which cannot be overlooked. Many passages must be rendered more difficult by the new method of fingering. This must be the case, in particular, with scale-passages, of which the bulk of all music consists. On the ordinary instrument these are played by running the fingers along one row of keys, merely touching the black keys occasionally. On the new instrument, the very simplest scale-passage requires two rows of keys, the fingers passing rapidly from the one to the other; an embarrassing task, which, even for simple music, must require great practice. But that this and other difficulties are not insurmountable was shown by the able performer who played on this instrument at the Polytechnic Institution; for he executed, with clearness and apparent facility, every variety of passage found in pianoforte music, besides producing many striking effects of which the instrument has hitherto been incapable. It thus appears that a pianist, who has learned to play in the old way, may master this new mode of fingering without any enormous difficulty; and the question comes to be, whether the advantages of this new instrument are sufficient to make its study and practice worth the performer's while. Our present impressions would lead us to answer in the affirmative. But the question must be determined by experience; and we think that this very ingenious invention deserves the attention of our most distinguished professors of the pianoforte.

MDLLE. RACHEL.—It is definitively settled that this eminent tragedienne will leave Europe for America early in August; but before her departure she will give four performances at the St. James's Theatre, commencing on the 28th and 29th inst.

A SPECIMEN of that rare bird, the pectoral sandpiper (*Tringa pectoralis* of C. L. Bonaparte) was shot on the 27th ult., on Whitby Sands, on the coast of Northumberland, by Mr. Robert Duncan, jun., animal-preserved, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The specimen is a mature female, in perfect summer plumage.

An interesting discovery of part of the old Roman wall has been made in Northumberland—a prison has been found, with various traces of the great nation who left such deep footprints wherever they once trod.

THE SUICIDAL POLICY OF THE PEACE PARTY.

(From the "People's Times.")

TO JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.

DEAR SIR,—Several of our old fellow agitators in the Free-trade cause, who hold the same opinions as I do regarding the misconduct of the war, and the misrepresentation of Manchester, are anxious that I should deliver a lecture on those topics to the electors of that borough, with a view to prepare them for the proper exercise of the franchise before next general election. As they were my constituents before they became yours—the journalist always precedes a member of Parliament in a town like Manchester—I would willingly have complied with their request but for want of time. By way of substitute, however, I propose to send them a few letters on the great question of the day, and these I shall take the liberty of addressing to you—partly because what I have to say relates to you and your colleagues, partly because I wish to give you an opportunity of explaining your policy on various points, should you think proper to do so.

I wish to show that, in defending the utterly untenable position into which you have been betrayed by your alliance with Mr. Cobden, and your sectarian education and sympathies, you have been false to your own political principles. In your eagerness to obtain peace at ever so great a sacrifice of national honour, or with ever so great a risk of our being speedily involved in a far more costly and dangerous war than we are now waging, you have, both in Parliament and at hole-and-corner meetings in Manchester, given your best aid to Russia, have grossly misrepresented the state of public feeling in this country; and, by doing all in your power to prevent the public voice from having its due weight in the discussion of our foreign policy, have materially assisted the Austro-Russian section of the Cabinet in their mischievous schemes.

In what I mean to say I do not intend to use diplomatic phraseology. It seems to me that many of the evils and reverses which have befallen us during the last two years have arisen from the want of that speaking out openly, and calling things by their right names, for which you were so distinguished at one time, and which I regret to say have too much abandoned of late years. If our Ministers had spoken out plainly to the Emperor of Russia in 1853, and warned him, in unmistakable terms, that if he crossed the Rhine he must take the consequences, the present war might have been averted. Your very well-meant but most unwise interference to prevent Mr. Layard from bringing forward his motion on the Eastern Question, in the summer of 1853, was also a very good illustration of what I mean. On that occasion you stood forward, the leader of the Radical party, in support of Ministers, and urged the member for Aylesbury to postpone his motion, on the official ground that a debate on the Russian aggression at that critical moment might cause great excitement, and be injurious to the public service. As there was much anxiety at that time regarding the course which Ministers intended to take, you were pleased to add that the negotiations were in the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen, in whom you had the utmost confidence. Unfortunately you gained your object. The threatened discussion, which would have enabled the House of Commons to speak out in a tone that must have been heard at St. Petersburg, was quashed by your opportune assistance, and the result was, that we "drifted into war," without Parliament having ever had an opportunity of uttering an opinion on the subject.

Now, considering your vehement expression of democratic principles, your distrust of the aristocracy, and your violent abhorrence of secret diplomacy as the source of all our wars, I think your conduct in that affair requires explanation. That you, above all men, should have used all the influence you possessed as a leader of the Manchester party to transfer all control of the foreign policy of Great Britain from Parliament to the Premier, is what few of your constituents could have anticipated. I can account for the course you took at that time only by supposing that you entertained so high an opinion of your own infallibility as to deem yourself justified in ignoring your democratic principles for the nonce, in order to assist the diplomatic jugglery of the Foreign Office: there being a scheme on foot at that time to arrange the affair in such a way as would satisfy Russia. If you could only have preserved peace, even at a temporary sacrifice of principle on your part, and at the loss of any amount of honour and independence on the part of the nation, you would have consoled yourself with the reflection that the end ought to justify the means.

The secret understanding between the Peelites and the Manchester party for letting Russia have her own way did not succeed, as any one might have foreseen who knew the temper of the people. If you had not shut your eyes in the most obstinate manner against all evidence, you must have known that no attempt to juggle the nation in the manner referred to could possibly be successful. Nothing but judicial blindness could have made you suppose that the strong anti-Russian feeling which then prevailed was a mere temporary hallucination of "the populace" produced by the ravings of "pot-house orators" and the hirelings of the press. At the Edinburgh Peace Congress, in the autumn of 1853, you tried to encourage your adherents—and in so doing gave all the encouragement you could to the Emperor of Russia—by drawing a parallel between the Peace party and the Anti-Corn-law League. The resemblance was certainly rather slender, but it answered your purpose. In 1840 Lord Melbourne called the members of the League madmen for demanding the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-law, and yet, as everybody knows, in a very few years afterwards that law was abolished. Here was encouragement for hot-brained enthusiastic advocates of peace at any price. As they are now called madmen by Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, might they not reasonably anticipate the speedy triumph of their principles? The argument was exceedingly plausible; but it happens to be as complete a fallacy as ever was brought forward in defence of the Corn-law by the most benighted Protectionist. Do you ask proof? I shall be happy to supply you with abundance.

In our campaigns against the defenders of the bread-tax, in 1838-48, you remember, no doubt, that my custom was to assail the enemy with a formidable broadside of facts, and you must confess that the result was pretty successful, in general. Allow me to meet your fallacy in the same manner.

You find yourself and your followers in a very small minority on the question of Russian aggression, and you affirm that that is no reason for despair. All great questions have been in a minority at the beginning. You have been called madmen for taking up such a position; but the members of the League were also called madmen at one time, ergo the Peace party may soon be victorious, seeing that it is under the leadership of the same men who brought the Free-trade agitation to a triumphant close. Now, in drawing this comparison, so very flattering to your own self-esteem, you left out of sight one very important item. You spoke as if the national will could be made to turn round in any direction, merely by the personal efforts of Messrs. Bright and Cobden. You forgot that the strong national sentiment in favour of Free-trade had been created long before Mr. Cobden and you were called from the warehouse and the factory to take your part in the agitation which was then required to bring the House of Commons into harmony with the Fourth Estate. In 1840, when Lord Melbourne called the members of the Anti-Corn-law League madmen, the whole of the Liberal press was on your side. The *Spectator*, *Examiner*, *Weekly Dispatch*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Times*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Liverpool Mercury*, *Birmingham Journal*, *Scotsman*—indeed all the most influential newspapers throughout the country were opposed to the Corn-law, and had been so for many years. What is the case now as regards you and your followers? In spite of all the prestige you acquired by the admirable manner in which the Free-trade agitation was brought to a triumphant conclusion, in spite of all the organisation and machinery which you could bring to bear so effectively in aid of any really good cause, can you say that you are openly and boldly supported by a single influential newspaper in England, Scotland, or Ireland? Even the *Manchester Examiner*—established in 1846 to promote your interest, as the honest and worthy representative of Manchester, which you then were, but which you certainly have not been for the last two years—is not bold enough to stand up in defence of the principles you now advocate. Where then are the grounds for comparison between the position of the Anti-Corn-law League in 1840, and that which Messrs. Cobden and you hold at the present moment? You may affect to despise journalism, you may condemn the press wholesale, as conducted by men whom you insolently and unjustly charge with being "more anxious for a trade in newspapers than for truth;" but you have no right to call yourself a democrat, or to ask the suffrages of a large constituency like that of Manchester, if you do not recognise journalism, taking it in the aggregate, as the voice of the nation. Whatever may be said by disappointed politicians, the newspaper press is the most democratic part of the British Constitution at the present moment, and is likely to become much more so. That Conservatism should dislike it on that account is natural enough; but when you and Mr. Cobden abuse it wholesale, and endeavour to destroy its influence, as you have lately done, because it will not adopt your crotchets, you only show that your self-esteem is too powerful for your patriotism or your principles.

In my next letter I propose to show that this self-exaggeration on your part has led you to take a Russian rather than an English view of the present war. The result has been that, in defending your personal position as the member for Manchester and the most prominent leader of the Free-trade party, you have betrayed the interest of the large and influential constituency by which you were returned to Parliament, and irretrievably damaged your own political character and influence.

I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS BALLANTYNE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES.—The adjudication in the claims of Viscount Mountgarret and of the Earl of Annesley has been adjourned to Tuesday next. The Herries case has been also again adjourned. The claims of Lord Dunvalley, Viscount Boyne, Lord Lifford, and Lord Ashdown, were allowed. Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Peter Burke, Mr. Stuart Worley, and Mr. Flemming, were counsel for the respective claimants.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

LA BAGATELLE. Intended to introduce Children of four or five years old to some knowledge of the French Language. A New Edition, entirely revised by Madame N. L., and embellished with Colts. 18mo. 3s. bound. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.

Second Edition, with Key, cloth gilt, 1s.; stitched, 6d. **POETICAL ENIGMAS,** by FRED. J. WALTERS, will not fail to enliven many an evening, especially in the country. A really amusing and pretty present. London: SIMPKINS, 64, Edgeware-road, and all Railways. Sent post free, cloth for 1d and stitched for 7 postage stamps.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. complete, **MIXED TINTS:** showing how they are Made and their Use; together with Hints on the Practice of Oil and Water-colour Painting. With 58 Coloured Illustrations. By NEWTON FIELDING, author of "How to Sketch from Nature," &c. Sent postage free on receipt of 32 stamps. London: J. BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street.

HOW to SKETCH from NATURE; or, Perspective and its Applications. With numerous Wood Engravings. By NEWTON FIELDING. Price 1s., per post 1s. stains.

WHAT to SKETCH WITH. Illustrated by a Coloured Diagram; being a Sequel to the above, same size and price. London: J. BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street.

ORNAMENTAL LEATHER WORK. A Concise and Clear Explanation of the Art. By EMILIE DE CONDE. With Illustrations. Price 1s., per post, 1s. Stamps. **WAX FLOWERS,** the Art of Modelling. By Mrs. SILL. Price 1s., per post, 1s. Stamps.

POTICHOMANIA. Plain Instructions for the most approved process, with the best method of gilding edges, &c. Price 1s., postage free. London: J. BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street; where may be obtained Materials for all the above arts, of which Lists may be obtained gratis on application.

THE ABBE LABORDE IN ROME: His Protest and Persecutions. From the French; with an Introductory Preface, by the Rev. R. MAGUIRE, M.A. Price 1s. 6d. sewed. "We should be glad to see M. Laborde's books translated; they are well worth attention."—Quarterly Review.

SEELY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, Fleet-street; and B. Seeley, Hanover-street.

ANNA; or, Passages from Home Life: being a new and enlarged Edition of "Passages from the Life of a Daughter at Home." Fifth Edition, small 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth. "As a picture of the power of religion in gradually subduing the asperities of a gloomy disposition and a morbid temper, this story is unequalled."—Edinburgh Review.

SEELY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, Fleet-street; and B. Seeley, Hanover-street.

THE LIFE of the REV. W. A. JOHNSON, Missionary at Regent's Town, Sierra Leone. With Preface by the Rev. W. JOWETT, M.A. In cap. 8vo, with Map, price 5s. in cloth. "That wonderful record of missionary labour and missionary success, which is to be found in the Life of William Augustine Johnson."—Speech of the Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, at the Church Missionary Anniversary, 1854.

SEELY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, Fleet-street; and B. Seeley, Hanover-street.

ISRAEL in EGYPT; being Illustrations of the Books of Genesis and Exodus, from existing monuments. With a great number of Engravings. This Work exhibits the monumental records now extant in Egypt of the Pharaoh who was Joseph's master; of the King who knew not Joseph; and of the Pharaoh who perished in the Red Sea. In crown 8vo, price 6s., cloth.

"This book is one of the most remarkable publications of our time, and can hardly fail to excite the attention of the Christian World."—Christian Witness.

SEELY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, Fleet-street; and B. Seeley, Hanover-street.

WORTH NOTICE.—The DICTIONARY APPENDIX, just published, price 4s., with upwards of 7000 words not found in the Dictionary, comprising the Particulars of the Words, which perplex all writers. No person that writes a letter should be without this work.—SEELY and Co., 54, Fleet-street.

Just published, 25th edition, price 2s., 3vo, bound.

THE ART of BREWING, FERMENTING, and MAKING of MALT; containing correct Tables of Mashing Heats, full Directions for Preventing Acetous Fermentation, and every other necessary information, by strict attention to which success in this important art is certain; the result of fifty years' practice. By JOHN LEVESEQUE, late of the Anchor Brewery.—JAMES LEATH, 2, St. Paul's Churchyard.—Carriage free on receipt of Post-office order.

Now ready, Fourth Edition, price 1s. 6d., or, by post, 2s. **LATERAL CURVATURE of the SPINE,** with a New Method of Treatment for securing its removal, without the said necessity of constantly lying down. By CHARLES VERRALL, Esq., Surgeon to the Spinal Hospital, London. London: CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street; and of all Booksellers.

Just published, price 6d., or post free 1s. (in stamps), 22nd edition, **THE CURIABILITY of STOMACH, PULMONARY, NERVOUS, BILIOUS, and LIVER COMPLAINTS,** Demonstrated by numerous Authentic Cases; without Medicine, Galvanism, Electricity, Hydropathy, Inconvenience, or Expense. By a remedy which saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure. London: JAMES GILBERT, 49, Fleet-street; and through all Booksellers.

Now ready, Fourth Edition, price 1s. 6d., or, by post, 2s. **HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.**

By J. LAURIE, M.D. Devoid of all technicinity. No medicine is prescribed without the indications for its selection, and the exact dose to be administered. An excellent work for families, emigrants, and missionaries. A Medicine Chest for this work, price 5s.

An EPITOME of the ABOVE. Price 5s. A Guide to those commencing this treatment in family practice. A Case for this work, price 3s. Carriage free on receipt of post-office order. JAMES LEATH, 5 St. Paul's Churchyard, and 9, Vere-street.

Twelfth Edition, 3vo, bound, price 16s., pp. 900.

HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT of INDIGESTION, Constipation, and Hemorrhoids (Piles). By W. MORGAN, M.R.C.S. Containing simple Directions for the Treatment of these Common Disorders. Directions for Diet, Receipts for the Preparation of Dilectives which may be safely taken by persons suffering from either of these complaints. JAMES LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Now ready, price 2s., **NEW READING-CASES for PROTECTING the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS** during perusal. PORTFOLIOS to contain six Months Numbers, 3s. each. CASES for BINDING the Volumes, 2s. 6d. each. May be obtained at the Office, 198, Strand; and of all Booksellers.

BINDING the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Subscribers and Purchasers can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, wth h. Gilt Edges, at 3s. per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid, with Post-office Order, payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 12, Shoe-lane, London. The only Binders authorised by the Proprietors.

BOOKBINDING.—W. HOLMES, Practical Bookbinder, 195, Oxford-street, London. Books bound in Morocco, Russia, or Cloth, both plain and elegant, on the lowest terms. Estimates given for large or small Libraries.—195, Oxford-street.

HOOKHAM'S LIBRARY.—Established 1764. THE NEWEST BOOKS.—The best and cheapest supply to single Subscribers, Families, Book Societies, and Clubs, in Town or Country. Full particulars on application.—15, Old Bond-street, London.

SISAL CIGARS! at GOODRICH'S Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1780), 416, Oxford-street, London (nearly opposite Hanway-street). Box, containing 16 fine Sisal Cigars for 1s. 6d.; post-free, six stamps extra.—None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

BANK NOTES.—The Full Value given in Cash for DIAMONDS, PEARLS, OLD GOLD and SILVER, GOLD and SILVER LACE, and ENGLISH and FOREIGN COINS, at SELIM DEAN and CO., 9, Coventry-street, Leicester-square, Irish, Scotch, and Foreign Notes Exchanged. N.B. A large assortment of Jewellery, Plate, and Plated Goods to be Sold at very Reduced Prices. Gold Watches, £4 16s.; Silver Dittos, £2 15s., warranted.

BELGIUM and GERMANY.—PATENTS, GENERAL BUSINESS, HOUSES, &c.—GIBSON and CO., Accountants, Comptrollers, and General Agents, 165, Chancery-street, Waver, Brussels, and General Agents, 165, Chancery-street, London (nearly opposite Hanway-street). Box, containing 16 fine Sisal Cigars for 1s. 6d.; post-free, six stamps extra.—None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS request the attention of purchasers to their Stock of London-made Patent Lever Watches, which are manufactured by themselves on the premises. In Silver Cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are 4s., 6s., and 8 Guineas each; or, in Gold Cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 Guineas each. The large Stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted for his own use. Lists of prices, with Remarks on the Construction of Watches, gratis.—A. B. Savory and Sons, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank of England).

SYDNEY—MELBOURNE.—Letters of Credit and Drafts are granted upon these places, by Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS, and CO., 9, Lombard-street, the Agents of this Bank. They also undertake to negotiate Bills and to make Advances on Securities at the current rates. By Order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-Stock Bank, Sydney.

EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

D'ALBERT'S NEW MUSIC FOR THE SEASON. **D'ALBERT'S LILLIAN and RUSTIC POLKAS.** Each 3s. Postage free. The latest compositions of this popular composer.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S LILY of the VALLEY VALSE; also, the PERI ALBINA, REGATTA, and COQUETTE WALZES. Each 3s. Postage free.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S STAR of FRANCE. A New Value. With highly-finished Portrait of the EMPRESS in Colours. Price 1s., postage-free.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

JUANITA; a Spanish Ballad by the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. Sung at Brighton with immense success. Just published, price 2s., postage free.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

GRIEVE NOT OVER EARTHLY CARE: New Song by the Authorress and Composer of "When Sorrow Sleepeth." Postage free for 2s. stamps. Also, a New Edition of the successful song, WHY ART THOU SAD? By EDWARD LAND. ADDISON and HOLLIER, 210, Regent-street, London.

LINDAHL'S MIDNIGHT CHIMES for the Pianoforte, Third Edition, Price 2s. 6d. Also PARTANT FOUR LA SYRIE, as played by the French and English Military Bands. The best arrangement by Albert Lindahl. Price 2s. 6d.; Duet, 3s.; sent postage free.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

INSTRUCTIONS IN SINGING, after the Method of the best Italian Masters. By W. MAYNARD. Third Edition. Price 6s.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO., 201, Regent-street.

JULLIEN and CO.'S MUSICAL PRESENTATION and CIRCULATING LIBRARY combined. Subscribers to this Library are presented with 3s. worth of Music every year. Prospects forwarded on application to JULLIEN and CO., 214, Regent-street.

JULLIEN and CO.'S LIBRARY for the MILLION.—Subscription £1 1s. per annum.—The Library includes all new popular and standard works. Prospects forwarded, on application to Jullien and Co., 214, Regent-street.

JOHN THOMAS'S WELSH MELODIES for the HARP. Just published, in a very handsome volume, one Guinea, a collection of Welsh Melodies, arranged for the Harp by John Thomas, as introduced at his late Concert at Willis's Rooms.—HOOSY and SONS, 28, Holles-street; and to be had also of the Author, 88, Great Portland-street.

THE ROYAL PIANOFORTES at DALMAINE and CO.'S, 20, Soho-square. 6s. octaves, Rosewood or Mahogany, 25 guineas each.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill, London, for the sale of SWISS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS made by the celebrated Masters, NICOLE, FRERES, of Geneva. Large sizes, four sizes, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032,